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Annual Meeting for 1919 will be held at Bristol on 22nd and 23rd July.
Autumnal Meeting will be held at Cirencester on 2nd and 3rd September.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

BRISTOL & GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

FOR

1918.

VOL. XLI. PART I.

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Rules of the Society.

J. W. ARROWSMITH LTD., PRINTERS, QUAY STREET, BRISTOL.

The Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society desires that it should be distinctly understood that the Council is not responsible for any statement made, or opinions expressed, in the Transactions of the Society. The Authors are alone responsible for their several Papers and Communications, and the Editor, except in case of signed reviews, for the Notices of Books.

Members of the Society may obtain cases for binding the *Transactions* from J. W. Arrowsmith Ltd., Quay Street, Bristol, who will also complete the casing of Volumes sent to them.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

The Society's Library (with the exception of the books housed at the Society's room, University and Literary Club, 20 Berkeley Square, Clifton, under the care of Mr. John E. Pritchard) is now housed in the Public Library, Brunswick Road, Gloucester, and is accessible to Members every week-day (except Public Holidays) from 9.0 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. (Wednesdays 9 to 1). It is placed in a room (which is not used by the general public) with accommodation for reading and writing.

Members wishing to borrow books should apply (enclosing stamps or instructions that the parcel shall be sent by rail, carriage forward) to Mr. Roland Austin, at the Public Library, who will despatch them at once.

The Library Committee of the Society have arranged exchange of Transactions with several additional Societies; and new books are being purchased. Members wishing to propose books for the Library should forward their suggestions to Mr. Austin, who will place them before the Library Committee. The books at Gloucester number nearly 3,000.

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Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

PROCEEDINGS

At the Annual General Meeting, At Bristol,

On Monday, July 22nd, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on the 22nd July, 1918, by kind permission of the Lord Mayor, at the Council House, Bristol, Dr. E. S. Hartland, President, in the chair.

Among the members present were Mr. F. A. Hyett, (Chairman of Council), Mr. J. E. Pritchard (Vice-Chairman), Rev. Canon Bazeley, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley (Vice-Presidents), Rev. W. E. Blathwayt, Messrs. Charles Wells, J. J. Simpson, W. Leighton, A. C. Powell, H. Jenner-Fust, sen., F. S. Hockaday, Dr. A. C. Fryer, Rev. C. Swynnerton, Colonel Yabbicom, Miss Roper, Lieut.-Colonel Buckton, Rev. E. R. Mosley, and Mr. Roland Austin (General Secretary). Mrs. and Miss Pritchard were present as visitors.

The General Secretary read the minutes of a Special General Meeting held at Bristol on Monday, January 28th, 1918, when the alterations and additions to the Rules, which had been printed and circulated to every member of the Society, were approved and adopted, and in accordance with the Rules were ordered to be reported for confirmation at the Annual Meeting.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT the alterations, amendments and additions adopted at the Special General Meeting were confirmed. The Rules as thus revised will be found on pages 99.

The following report of the Council for the year 1917–18 was read :—

1. For the fourth time the Annual General Meeting is held in the midst of the great European War: and while the Council recognize that much of the activity of the Society has to remain in abeyance, they trust, for the sake of its past record, and in the firm hope as to the ultimate issue of the conflict which is raging, that members will continue their support, so that when the sword is laid aside the objects for which the Society has striven during the past forty and more years may once again be followed with renewed zest.

2. *Membership.*—The number of Members and Subscribing Libraries is now 465, an increase of two compared with July, 1917. Only one member, the Rev. C. C. MURRAY-BROWNE, who always took a keen interest in the work of the Society, has died during the year. Sixteen members have resigned, and the names of four have been removed. Twenty-two new members have been elected, and the name of a Life Member whose address was unknown for some time has been restored to the list. Compared with 1914, the membership has decreased by 101, and of those who were in the list for that year, forty-eight have died, seventy-nine have resigned, and the names of twenty-two have been removed. In the same period forty-eight new members have been elected. The Council realize that the anxious period through which the country is passing makes it difficult to secure new members at present, though they feel confident that eventually a large influx may be looked for, and in spite of circumstances with which they have now to contend, they venture to think that the Society is both financially and numerically in a fairly healthy condition.

3. *Finance.*—The Accounts for 1917 have been audited by Mr. J. J. Simpson, to whom the Society is once more indebted for his services as Honorary Auditor. The Council are glad to be

able to present a satisfactory statement, though they must point out that certain items in the income will not recur. The arrears of subscriptions collected were unusually large, amounting to £74 os. 6d., and the Council have pleasure in reporting that the year closed without a single subscription outstanding. They appeal to members to send their subscriptions early in the year, so as to avoid the expense and trouble caused by unpunctual payment.

The opportunity extended to members for purchasing the publications of the Society at reduced prices has been taken advantage of by many, and the receipts from this source amounted to £66 17s. 11d. An application for the repayment of Income Tax was successful, and £11 3s. 4d. were recovered. The interest on War Loan amounted to £30 12s. 6d., and will in future years, if the amount of the present holding remains unchanged, be £32 10s. A balance of £98 17s. 11d. was brought forward from 1916, and the actual income for the year was £409 8s. 11d., making a total of £508 6s. 10d. The expenditure amounted to £236 13s. 11d., of which £147 12s. 7d. are charged to *Transactions*, and £55 2s. 6d. to the Society's Libraries at Bristol and Gloucester and for rent of Eastgate Room, leaving the comparatively small sum of £33 18s. 10d. for general expenditure. Through a re-arrangement of the Society's affairs (which is now completed), the annual payments have been reduced by £27 5s. The balance carried forward on 31st December was £208 18s. 6d., but in view of the cost of printing the General Index—to which reference is made below—and the very considerable increase now charged for printing the *Transactions*, it is feared that the whole of this sum will be shortly absorbed. The balance sheet shows a surplus of £695 9s. 7d., without taking into account the value of the Society's libraries or stock of publications.

4. *Transactions*.—The *Transactions* for 1917 were issued in May last, completing the fortieth volume, and the Society can look back with satisfaction to the very substantial additions thus made since 1876 to the printed records relating to the County. The series, it is generally admitted, holds a high place among *Proceedings* of Archæological Societies. This is, of course, chiefly due to the exceptional excellence of many of the papers which it

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

1917. RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1st.—BALANCE AT BANK ..		98 17 11
Dec. 31st.		
TO ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS—		
1915	6 16 6	
1916	67 4 0	
1917	196 17 6	
1918	1 1 0	
		271 19 0
,, LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS..		14 14 0
,, ENTRANCE FEES		6 6 0
,, DONATIONS—		
Merchant Venturers' Company	2 2 0	
F. Were, Esq., for Library..	0 10 6	
		2 12 6
,, DIVIDENDS ON WAR STOCK ..		30 12 6
,, SALE OF PUBLICATIONS		66 17 11
,, COTTESWOLD FIELD CLUB RENT, 1917		4 0 0
,, INCOME TAX (3 YEARS) RECOVERED		11 3 4
,, SUNDRIES		1 3 8

1917. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY COST OF *Transactions*—		
Vol. xxxix., 1916, Arrowsmith	134 2 9	
Postage to Members and Carriage	10 6 10	
List of Members, Osborne ..	3 3 0	
		147 12 7
,, EXPENSES OF LIBRARIES—		
Bristol—		
Rent	4 0 0	
Fire Insurance	0 5 0	
		4 5 0
Gloucester—		
Books	19 2 0	
Pipe Roll Society	1 1 0	
Harleian Society	1 1 0	
Cantilupe Society	1 11 6	
British Record Society (1916–17)	2 2 0	
Fire Insurance (1917, 1918)	3 3 6	
Binding	4 0 4	
Public Library Committee:		
Rent	6 6 0	
Removal of Fittings ..	0 13 4	
		39 0 8

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS (*continued*).

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Eastgate Room—						
Rent	10	0	0			
Cleaning and Firing	1	16	10			
				11	16	10
,, Miscellaneous Payments—						
Preparation of General Index, third instalment	7	0	0			
Casing *Transactions* for exchange	1	9	0			
Binding *Transactions* for presentation	1	8	10			
Purchase of *Transactions* for Society	1	1	9			
General Printing, Osborne ..	5	7	5			
,, Arrowsmith	1	5	0			
Cheque Book	0	5	0			
Postages—						
Hon. Secretary .. 6 1 6						
Assistant Secretary 0 11 5						
Treasurer 0 11 4						
Editor 1 0 0						
	8	4	3			

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS (*continued*).

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.
	£508 6 10

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Miscellaneous Payments (*contd*).		
Clerical assistance	0 13 6	
Travelling expenses	0 17 9	
Gratuities, Bristol and Gloucester	1 6 6	
Packing and Carriage of Publications	4 10 0	
Stationery	0 9 10	
		33 18 10
		236 13 11
,, Investment—		
Purchase of 5 per cent. War Stock (£66 os. 5d.)		62 14 5
		299 8 4
,, Balances—		
Deposit Account	100 0 0	
Current Account	108 18 6	
		208 18 6
		£508 6 10

I have examined this Balance Sheet and the Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and find the same correct.

8th January, 1918. (Signed) J. J. SIMPSON.

contains; but it is also owing—and in no small measure—to the ability of its successive Editors, who have almost uninterruptedly maintained the very high standard which the *Transactions* of the Society reached under the supervision of the first Editor, Sir John Maclean. The Council desire to thank Dr. E. Sidney Hartland, the present Editor, for the judgement, time and trouble which he devotes to the duties of his office. It is also gratifying to know that members are offering material for publication of a character which assures the interest and value of forthcoming volumes. The Council also wish to thank Dr. Fryer for providing at his own cost the blocks illustrating the paper on the Fifteenth-century Fonts in the County, which is printed in the volume just issued.

5. *General Index*.—The Index to Volumes XXI.—XL., which has been in preparation, was completed with the issue of the last volume, and the Council immediately considered the question of its publication. Owing to the heavy increase in the charges for paper and wages, the expense will be much greater than was anticipated; but the Council felt that the value of the Index, and the possibility of any delay involving still further advance in cost, made it imperative to proceed at once. The Index was therefore placed in the printers' hands, and it is hoped the volume will be completed in the autumn. It was intended that the Index should take the place of the usual volume of *Transactions*, and it ought therefore to be issued in 1919 in respect of the year 1918, but later in this year the Council will consider whether the funds at their disposal permit the publication of a part of *Transactions* as well. It is proposed to include in the General Index a Subject-Index to all the illustrations in Volumes I.—XL., which will certainly add to its usefulness.

6. *Library*.—The use made of the Society's Library at Gloucester is on the increase, as in addition to the books consulted there, 114 volumes were issued to members during the past year, as against 72 and 76 in the two previous years. The Committee were authorised to spend a sum of £20 in the purchase of books, and they continue their efforts to complete sets of the *Transactions* of Societies, and to add to the Calendars of Public Records. The additions made to the Library are now printed in the *Transactions*.

7. *Winter Meetings.*—With the help of members of the Society the Local Committee at Gloucester were able to continue the winter meetings, and the series of seven lectures arranged for the session 1917–18 was well attended. The meetings were as follows :—

November 22nd, 1917. "Man before Metals," by A. J. de Havilland Bushnell.

December 13th, 1917. "Some Early Gloucester Artists," by W. St. Clair Baddeley.

January 17th, 1918. "Avril Bread," by E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A., President.

January 31st, 1918. "Some Gloucestershire Poets," by J. W. Haines.

February 14th, 1918. "The Priory Church of Stanley St. Leonard," by Rev. C. Swynnerton.

March 7th, 1918. "Ancient English Encaustic Tiles," by Mrs. A. H. Hore.

March 21st, 1918. "Roman London and the Defences of Britain," by W. St. Clair Baddeley.

These lectures have tended to keep alive an interest in objects which our Society desires to further, and in a way which could not offend the taste of those who, naturally and properly, are averse in these unhappy times to the holding of large meetings which have even an appearance of gatherings for the purpose of enjoyment.

8. *Council Meetings.*—Four meetings have been held during the year, and the Council desire to thank the Lord Mayor of Bristol and the Mayor of Gloucester for their continued courtesy in granting the use of rooms for this purpose.

9. *Eastgate Room.*—The tenancy of this room at Gloucester was given up at Christmas, and satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Public Library Committee for housing the book-cases, publications and other property of the Society.

10. *Rules.*—The Council have found it desirable to recommend certain alterations in the Rules governing the affairs of the Society,

and these were circulated to members and submitted to a Special General Meeting at Bristol on January 28th last, when the recommendations were unanimously approved and adopted. In accordance with the Rules the changes which were so carried are submitted to the Annual General Meeting held to-day and, if then confirmed, will at once become operative.

11. *Council and Officers.*—The Council desire to recommend for election and re-election the following members as Council and Officers for the year 1918–19: President, John E. Pritchard, F.S.A.; Chairman of Council, F. A. Hyett; Vice-Chairman of Council, John E. Pritchard, F.S.A.; Vice-Presidents, The Mayor of Gloucester (Sir James Bruton), W. St. Clair Baddeley, Canon Bartleet, F.S.A., Canon Bazeley, Christopher Bowly, H. W. Bruton, G. M. Currie, The Dean of Gloucester (H. Gee, F.S.A.), A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., F. A. Hyett, Russell J. Kerr, Professor Oman, F.S.A., Archdeacon Sinclair, Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., E. S. Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A.

Members of Council.—The following retire and are eligible for re-election: James Baker, G. S. Blakeway, Rev. W. E. Blathwayt, C. E. Boucher, T. S. Ellis, Wilfrid Leighton, J. J. Simpson, Charles Wells.

Editor, E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A.; *Treasurer*, F. Hannam-Clark; *Secretary for Bristol*, L. J. U. Way, F.S.A.; *General Secretary*, Roland Austin; *Local Secretaries*—Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Duke; Cirencester, E. C. Sewell; Fairford, [1]Rev. W. C. Emeris; Lydney, F. S. Hockaday; Newent, E. Conder, F.S.A.; Northern, E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.; Dursley, R. H. Penley; Tewkesbury, F. W. Godfrey; Berkeley, Rev. W. F. D. Curtoys; Wotton-under-Edge, V. R. Perkins.

The PRESIDENT briefly moved the adoption of the report, and in so doing took occasion to express the Society's gratitude to Mr. Austin, General Secretary, for the great amount of work he had done, and the special efforts he had made to get in the outstanding subscriptions and otherwise to improve the Society's position.

[1] Since resigned, Canon R. C. S. Jones, Fairford Vicarage, consenting to act as Local Secretary.

Mr. F. A. HYETT seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The officers and members of Council for the coming year nominated by the Council were formally elected.

Mr. J. E. PRITCHARD was then installed in the chair as President, and returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

Mr. F. A. HYETT moved, and Mr. W. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Hartland, the retiring President, which was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his address on "The Work of the Society—Past and Future," which will be found on page 11.

Dr. HARTLAND moved a hearty vote of thanks to the President for his admirable and inspiring address, which was worthy of his great reputation as an archæologist.

Mr. F. S. HOCKADAY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT acknowledged the resolution, and expressed the thanks of the Society to the Lord Mayor for the use of the Council Chamber, and also to the Town Clerk for his kind assistance in the arrangements for the meeting.

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY—PAST AND FUTURE.

Address by John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., *President.*

In his address at the first Annual Meeting of this Society, in 1876, the first President, Sir William Guise, referred to the fact that it was "only within the last forty years or so that archæology—the scientific study of antiquities—had been pursued in a systematic manner by large bodies of inquirers associated for a common purpose."

By a singular coincidence another period of forty years has passed; and taking into consideration the present position of the Society, which has naturally been affected by the great war, and the re-organisation of the Society's affairs, by which I mean :—

A change of the principal officers;

The transfer of our library to fresh head-quarters;

The altered and improved Rules (which have been finally confirmed to-day);

And the reduced membership since the war began, largely owing, I expect, to the cessation of the delightful spring and summer excursions, and many of its evening meetings ;—

the present moment seems to me to present an exceptional opportunity for reviewing the work of the Society since its inception, and making some suggestions for the future.

The administration of our affairs, unlike Government officialdom, has been rarely disturbed; for over almost the entire period of our existence we have had associated with us, in one way or another, the delightful personality of Canon Bazeley, and I venture to assert that the successful life of the

Society has been greatly due to his energy, foresight and enthusiasm, and that we can never fully realise how much he has done for us, or forget his old-world courtesy.

Another event to which I must refer is the completion of forty volumes of the *Transactions*, the record of our work; the last volume of the second series having recently been issued to members. This is to be followed at a very early date by a most important publication, which should be of the greatest value to us all, I mean the INDEX VOLUME to the last twenty volumes,—thus, with the earlier volume, completing the index of the entire series A glorious record, I think you will admit, for a County Society!

May I just say that the compilation of this Index Volume has been the work of Mr. Roland Austin, in his spare time during the past four years: a very heavy task, for which I am sure you will wish me to offer him our best thanks.

Now as we make every effort, year after year, by the aid of excavations and other means, to ascertain fresh facts relating to the life of prehistoric man, and endeavour to learn from manuscript records still more of the Norman or mediæval builder of the stately castle or abbey, it may not be uninteresting to recall to one's memory some of those great leaders—who have "passed by"—to whom we owe so much for the time and energy they spent in furtherance of the work of the Society in its early days, and who by their exalted ideals upheld a high standard of original research, the "hall-mark" of our *Transactions*, which have always retained a great reputation in the archæological world.

May I therefore refer to a few of the early Presidents and some of the annual meeting-places? In realising what has been done, we may possibly gain inspiration for fresh activities when circumstances change and we are able to proceed.

As less than thirty names remain on our roll, out of the five hundred original members, it may not be generally known that, though the Society was inaugurated in Bristol, the first centre to be visited was GLOUCESTER, with Sir William

Guise as leader; and of the long line of distinguished Presidents, he will ever be remembered for his extraordinary enthusiasm, and for his masterly introductory address, which encompassed nearly every branch of Archæology. He referred, of course, to the great County Histories of Atkyns, of Rudder, of Bigland and of Fosbrooke, which have helped us so much; to Sir Thomas Phillipps and his vast collection of valuable MSS.; and also to the work of Mr. S. H. Gael in publishing more of Bigland's work; but he appeared to think we badly wanted a new County History.

Something has been done in that direction since then, but does the *Victoria County History of Gloucestershire*, of which only one volume has appeared, fulfil that requirement? As your answer will doubtless be in the negative, I submit this will leave some definite work to be accomplished in the future; for there are, relating to the county, innumerable documents yet undeciphered, and endless sites in our midst yet unexplored. Following Sir William Guise we have had at our head a brilliant rôle of antiquaries, or those greatly interested in the history of the county, and principally resident within its borders, who from their individual standpoint and special study contributed so large a share in opening up the Society's work, to whom our thanks must ever be recorded.

In the second year the members met at CIRENCESTER, when Earl Bathurst presided, and a remarkably interesting meeting was held, largely reminiscent of Roman times. As evidence of the great interest that family has always taken in this important Roman town, let me simply remind you that the Museum there was built by the fourth Earl in the year 1849. It is still largely supported by the family, who have given the pavements and many of the Romano-British specimens to be seen there, all of which have been discovered on the estates.

In the following year the first official visit to BRISTOL took place, just forty years ago this month, and was held under the presidency of Mr. Christopher J. Thomas. The

Transactions record this important meeting, during which the city treasures were laid open for inspection, and many perambulations were made, for this ancient city is ever of immense attraction to the antiquary, though I regret some of the interesting examples inspected on that occasion have since been "decoyed" away by the wealthy, or otherwise removed from our midst. But until the new Art Gallery was established in the year 1905 there was no place to receive the larger type of antiquities; since then, however, some accommodation has been provided, and any antiquities offered can now be safely housed.

Great charm marked the presidential address of Mr. T. Gambier Parry at CHELTENHAM in 1879, when he fascinated his hearers with a delightful picture of that glorious district in the midst of a county of great historical importance, really three counties, as Leland described Gloucestershire—"the hills, the vale, and the forest."

Then Mr. J. E. (afterwards Sir John) Dorington, who was President at the first meeting on the Cotswolds, gave the Society a very diversified address at STROUD, descriptive of life on the hills from prehistoric times even to the present day, when much help was given, with many hints for our consideration.

Across the Severn Sea, at CHEPSTOW, in the following year members met Sir John Maclean, who then resided in the Forest, and they had the gratification of listening to his interpretation of "Archæology the Handmaid of History," which formed a veritable guide for members of the young Society. He pointed out on that occasion that the history of the Forest of Dean had yet to be written; but most of us will remember one of Canon Bazeley's daughters (Miss Margaret Bazeley) has since then contributed a most able paper on that subject. The presidential remarks on the "restoration of our churches" at that meeting have no doubt had good effect on many occasions since then. Sir John was acknowledged as a most careful antiquary, and we

owe him much, for he not only contributed a long list of papers of high rank, but he edited the three volumes of Smyth's Berkeley MSS., and for some twelve years acted as our Editor, ensuring the highest possible character to our publications.

When the Society was welcomed at EVESHAM in 1884, they were met by Canon Bourne, who in a notable address contributed a delightful review of early times and local history, referring particularly to the ancient Dover's Hill Games, at Weston-sub-Edge, which were stopped in the year 1851, largely through his action.

Lord Sherborne was President in 1887, when STRATFORD-ON-AVON was visited, and from him we had an interesting account of the Muniment Room at Sherborne.

After an absence of twelve years the members met again at BRISTOL, in the year 1890, when that eminent ethnologist, Dr. John Beddoe, presided, and in his inimitable style we were treated to a short address with a touch of his own special study. He shrewdly pointed out that though Bristol was a county of itself, this Society formed one of the links that still bind us to Gloucestershire, but protested against the frequent mistake of locating Bristol in Somerset. I cannot refrain from testifying to the enthusiasm of Dr. Beddoe, who was always ready at whatever inconvenience to himself to investigate the most unimportant discovery. It was a great pleasure to be associated with him on many occasions, and to have had the benefit of his profound knowledge. The crania discovered on the site of the Carmelites, in Colston Street, interested him immensely. It was an important find, and formed the subject of a special paper in the Anthropological Institute's *Journal*. It is the enthusiasm of such great men that makes the Society live.

The twenty-first meeting was held at STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, that bracing Cotswold town, when Mr. George B. Witts was President. A very practical address was given by him on prehistoric man and the Roman period; and he took the

opportunity of expressing regret that the Society did not undertake the excavation of definite sites of Roman villas, of which he knew a very large number. There is certainly much scientific work yet to be done in this direction. Mr. Witts published a large county map, with practically every ancient site marked, which has been helpful to many of us.

For a County Society to pay an organised visit to LONDON was an unusual departure from the ordinary routine, and seemed almost an impossibility; but under the presidency of Sir John Dorington, Bart., M.P., the programme of 1898, which had been prepared by Canon Bazeley, was a great success, and the members present at the Middle Temple during that record week were given a very important address on the "Connecting Links between London and Gloucester."

Mr. F. F. Fox was our President in 1900, and three years later became President of Council. He delighted us at BATH with his address on "Roods and Rood-lofts," which he generously illustrated in the *Transactions*. He was an original member of the Society, and took a great interest in Bristol. He published privately several important works, such as the *Fraternity of the Merchant Taylors* and the *Guild of Weavers*. He also generously secured the MSS. of *Adams's Chronicle of Bristol*, which he had transcribed and printed. His few contributions to our *Transactions* were principally on the Old Guilds of the city, he being the possessor of many of their original documents.

Thus ends my list of a few of the early Presidents who have "crossed the borderland:" great men who were proud to belong to this Society, most of whom started with it and strove hard to make it what it is to-day.

Probably one of the most delightful summer meetings was that of 1901, when the centre of attraction was the old-world town of CHIPPING CAMPDEN, with the Earl of Gainsborough as President.

It is impossible to describe the glorious main street, which

is hardly surpassed in England, rich in houses of the wealthy wool merchants of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; or to picture the Market House and Town Hall, where the President met the members and gave them a welcome to the home of the Noels; but you can turn up the account in our records. The whole meeting was teeming with interest, and before it came to an end members had the opportunity of surveying the hill where the "Dover's Games" were held in the days of James I., as well as visiting Middle Hill, Broadway, for some years the residence of Sir Thomas Phillipps.

The 1903 meeting was held at Gloucester under the presidency of Mr. F. A. Hyett, who made the occasion notable by his valuable paper on "Incidents" in the early history of that "fair city," which have since then been dealt with in volume form under the title of *Gloucester in National History*. And in addition to a number of valuable contributions, have we not revelled in his paper on the *Annalia Dubrensia*, one of the rarest of the small books of Gloucestershire, which describes the Dover's Games just referred to with so much interest? But we owe Mr. Hyett thanks for far more than these, for he gave us another work of especial value, and although not perhaps under the auspices of the Society, that work, in conjunction with Canon Bazeley, is of almost daily use by members. I refer to *The Manual of Gloucestershire Literature;* and he has since issued the *Biographical Supplement* in conjunction with Mr. Austin.

The Rev. C. S. Taylor was our President at the Bristol meeting in 1906, and his notable address on that occasion upon "The Religious Houses of Bristol and their Dissolution" formed another of the historical "text-books" from his pen. We have had over twenty papers by him, as well as that masterly volume on the *Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire*, and we shall ever be in his debt for his great work as Editor of the *Transactions* during two periods of our history. His recent paper in the last volume on the "Norman Settlement

of Gloucestershire" is also a most valuable contribution to our series.

The following year, in 1907, we paid another visit to CIRENCESTER, on that occasion under the presidency of Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, who delivered a most stirring address. Those of us who had the good fortune to hear it must have often turned to it since as a model of archæological study, covering the great expanse from prehistoric remains to literary records, which the County of Gloucester boasts in such great variety. Mr. Baddeley has also enriched our *Transactions* by many other papers of a most varied character, his description of the excavations of the Roman Villas of Painswick, Witcombe and Hullasey being particularly helpful, as well as his earlier paper on Hayles, developed into that beautiful publication *A Cotteswold Shrine.*

Far away from the county the members journeyed to CARDIFF in 1908, when Canon Bazeley became President. His historic address turned on the early connection between Glamorgan and Gloucestershire, which was of profound interest in connection with our visit to Llandaff Cathedral, Cardiff Castle, and Llantwit Major. His first paper in the second volume of the *Transactions* was on the records of his beloved Matson; and the entire series bears the impress of his constant work, not the least being that of the annotated programmes, almost entirely his own work, from 1897 to 1914. Then we must not forget his contributions to the *Gloucester Cathedral Records*, nor his share with Mr. Hyett in that monumental work *The Manual of Gloucestershire Literature*, the third volume of which exclusively relates to Bristol.

The second occasion of a summer visit to EVESHAM found us with Professor C. W. C. Oman as our President; and who of those present, having had the delight of meeting in the quaint hall of that Worcestershire town, will forget that occasion or the charm of the address, or the descriptive account of the battle from a spot close to the Abbey Manor,

whence a good view of the battlefield was obtained? Engaged as the nations are in deadly conflict at the present time, it may not be uninteresting to refer to that paper and note the style of warfare adopted in those days.

The suggestion of an Oxford visit, made by Professor Oman, was carried out in 1910, when the President of Magdalen, an old Cliftonian, welcomed the Society in the Divinity School. As the occasion is so recent, and the very fascinating address of the Vice-Chancellor—now Sir T. Herbert Warren—is printed, it is only necessary to say that the meeting gave exceptional pleasure to the members.

The later out-door meetings need no comment, as they are within the memory of all; but I must refer to the past two years, when noteworthy addresses have been given by our able ex-President, Dr. Sidney Hartland, at Bristol in 1916 and at Gloucester in 1917. We thank him for retaining the presidency for the second year, and we still remain under a great obligation to him as Editor of our *Transactions*.

Now, I think we all must realise that much work for the Society has been done by many others besides those who have occupied the chair—by able men and women of Bristol and Gloucestershire, and others outside that area. It will be interesting that I should name a few of these, all being members of the Society, and having "passed the border":—

John Taylor—Bristol's Librarian, the originator of the Society and the erudite historian of the city, who contributed many papers on Bristol history.

John Latimer—the distinguished author of the *Annals of Bristol of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*—who made valuable contributions, and was for some years Local Secretary.

William George and J. F. Nicholls, both original members, who wrote on historic matters relating to Bristol.

John Bellows, the Quaker writer on Roman Gloucester.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Bishop Clifford, an enthusiast on the ancient roads of the county.

F. S. Waller, the architect to Gloucester Cathedral, who helped us in many ways.

The Rev. David Royce, of Nether Swell, who contributed several papers as well as the Winchcombe Cartulary. To his widow we owe the gift of his valuable library, a very great addition to our own books. This was catalogued by Canon Bazeley.

The Rev. E. A. Fuller, who actually contributed thirteen papers on Cirencester to our *Transactions*.

The Rev. T. P. Wadley, who compiled the *Book of Bristol Wills*, of rare value to students.

The Rev. B. H. Blacker, the founder of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, which contains a mass of most valuable matter.

Mrs. Bagnall-Oakley, who charmed us by her personality, her enthusiasm, her very racy papers on Castles and Effigies, and even on Roman Coinage.

A. S. Ellis, two papers of exceptional value, "The Manorial History of Clifton," with plan, and "Landholders of Gloucestershire in Domesday."

And the special work of many of our members in the compilation of the Church Plate of Gloucestershire must not be overlooked.

Then we must not forget our friend Mr. Francis Were, so regular at our meetings in days gone by, but who has now been ill for a long time. To him we especially owe the "Index to the Heraldry in Bigland," a work that took him several years to accomplish.

Miss Roper for her series of papers on Effigies.

Dr. Fryer especially for his papers on Fonts.

There are, of course, many others as well, and our

present General Secretary, who has already contributed several valuable papers.

One of the objects of the Society, as laid down by the founders, is "to collect and classify original and existing information for an improved County History," and another "to promote by meetings and publications such an interest throughout the district in the monuments of its past history as shall tend to counteract their present liability to inconsiderate and needless destruction." I have already drawn your attention to some of the presidential addresses and papers contributed to our *Transactions*, fulfilling the first object named; and as to the second, I think I may say that the archæological discoveries which members have made during the period under review, or have been associated with, are principally described in detai over the forty volumes we have issued. The cities of Bristol and Gloucester naturally claim a good many—the prehistoric finds at the former, and the Roman remains at the latter, well known to most of you, have frequently created problems of much interest to the enthusiastic antiquary. The various barrows and camps of the hills; the Roman Villas of Corinium, of Tockington, of Witcombe, of Spoonley Wood, of Painswick and of Hucclecote; the glories of Deerhurst and the ruins of Hayles; as well as the protection of many an ecclesiastical fabric and domestic dwelling, have all constituted the work of the members of this Society. Then the watchful eye on excavations, revealing relics and coinage from prehistoric to mediæval times, has happily saved specimens of extraordinary interest.

But however careful and watchful one may be in centres such as ours, it is not always possible to arrest the hand of the "spoiler," who may be divided into two categories: the semi-ignorant individual who stealthily scours this land of ours to obtain gold, and the other individual who, possessing gold, destroys an ancient house, for example, in order to beautify his new ancestral home. I have in mind such a

case of quite recent date, when some fine old panelling was transferred in this manner, and another instance within recent times, when an assumed antiquary deemed it within his sovereign right to come into our territory and acquire a mediæval pavement of great historic value, for the enrichment of his own collection. Such acts are a scandal, and proportionately not less culpable than the destruction of the antiquities of France and Belgium by the Hun monsters. Of course, procedure such as I have described cannot always be prevented, and only by the continual enthusiasm of members can we hope to protect an ancient inheritance.

And what of the three alabaster figures forming part of an ancient retable, probably of the fifteenth century, which we saw at the Angel Inn, Marshfield, upon our visit there during the meeting in 1906, which have been since purchased by a wealthy Member of Parliament, possibly without any thought or inquiry as to the ancient church which owns the right to them?

As Mr. Baddeley so delightfully put it in his famous address at Cirencester in 1907: "The mere eagerness manifested for the possession of certain classes of objects is doubtless in proportion as the known amount of these in the world, like golf itself, is now realised to be limited. But it is not by any means due to a love of archæology. It is too often due to no higher motive than self-advertisement and love of display. It is the millionaire's chosen way of proclaiming his sudden but profound culture, his craving for recognition." This exactly expresses what we too often realise, and the effect must be to goad us on with greater energy to protect our treasures, and to retain them *in situ* whenever possible.

The third object to be arrived at as the fundamental work of the Society was the establishment of a Library and Museum. It is hardly necessary to remind you that we as a Society do possess an extremely valuable Archæological, Topographical and Historical Library, which is now housed

at the Public Library at Gloucester, by a very pleasant arrangement with the Corporation, under the able guardianship of Mr. Roland Austin; and this is being added to continually. A perusal of the early volumes of the *Transactions* will tell you how it came about that Gloucester got the books. It is, however, patent to everybody that they are now kept in perfect order and condition, and can be made use of at any time.

Regarding museums, it is always interesting to find collections of local antiquities established in small towns and villages, and delightful to trace unknown specimens in the cases; but it is a difficult matter to get them established, and when once started, properly protected. There is, however, very important work to be done in this direction, for this is the primary method of securing unexpected finds. Bristol naturally possesses a very fine collection of antiquities, which are well housed; and a still greater future lies ahead, as building extensions are certain to follow after the war, for more room is already required. As to Gloucester, it is expected that the collections there will soon be re-arranged and made more attractive, as one hears that Mr. Baddeley has been elected Chairman of the Committee. I dare say he will be glad to receive gifts from this end of the county.

These expressions of opinion lead one into the realms of the future, when we hope to have time and inclination, and possibly some funds remaining, to continue the work of this great Society. The objects laid down by the founders must be kept well in view as heretofore, but I venture to suggest they will have to be enlarged. In the first place the membership must be considerably increased, and that must be done by the personal influence of each one. That is the only way of attaining numbers. And when times are again normal, and the life of the Society has returned, a good deal of important work can be taken in hand, under special groups of workers or committees, such as :—

The scheduling of the camps of the county.

The scheduling of the prehistoric remains of districts and excavating when necessary.

The scheduling of all known Roman remains.

The systematic excavation of Roman sites.

There should be no difficulty in granting sums or raising special funds for specific purposes. Regular reports of such work, and of all archæological finds from the different districts from time to time should appear in our *Transactions*, as our Editor has suggested, and these would give a stimulus to every member. There must be many members capable of original research and the contribution of papers, if only they could be induced to take up the study in their spare hours. I feel sure there will be no lack of helpers when we are free to work, if we would only bring our influence to bear.

Then no one yet has made a systematic study of the architecture of the county, or prepared a properly classified schedule ; nor has any member written a good monograph of the castles in this part, in particular Bristol and Gloucester ; nor the history of the great wool industries of the Cotswolds, taking such towns, for example, as Chipping Campden and Northleach and Cirencester—centres of great wealth in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—as suggested by Mr. Taylor when he was Editor.

In the early days of the Society a few evening meetings, for the reading of papers, were held, but they were not continued. A new movement, however, was started in Bristol in 1903, for short papers on local archæological or historical subjects and the exhibition of antiquities, and continued up to March, 1914, about sixty meetings for members only and their friends, very informal in character, being held altogether. With a very few exceptions the papers were all of local interest, about thirty being printed in the *Transactions*. As soon as the war is over no great effort will be required to re-start these meetings, as they are much appreciated. At Gloucester similar gatherings have been

held, and continued with success up to last winter, but the subjects have had a wider range and the general public have been admitted.

We have met to-day under excellent conditions as a Society, but from a national point of view weighted by grave anxieties. It has, therefore, been quite impossible to hold our usual out-door meetings, but it is undoubtedly our duty to keep the Society otherwise in full existence. As guardians of the antiquities of the Counties of Bristol and Gloucestershire, it may appear almost hopeless work now-a-days trying to protect what are assailed, but we can at least make our influence felt, even in the midst of war work.

In this short and imperfect summary I have endeavoured to remind you by whom, and in what way, the Society has been built up during the past forty years.

As members of this Society the duty devolves upon us to continue the work and uphold its traditions.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE FONTS.

(*b*) FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

By ALFRED C. FRYER, Ph.D., F.S.A.

Whenever a good design was made for a font showing some degree of originality there was a tendency to copy it in the neighbouring parish churches. Even in the twelfth century this was noticeable;[1] but in the fourteenth and still more in the fifteenth century this craving to plagiarise a design was very pronounced, and as originality decreased there is less of interest to note. "For the most part," said the late Mr. Francis Bond, "experiment ceased; people preferred to accept convention; then as now it was easier to be like other people than to be oneself."[2]

The chief scope for the adornment of octagonal bowls lay in their rectangular panels. These are separated by either chamfered shafts, corner buttresses ending in pendants like those on the bowl at Ashton-under-Hill (Pl. I.), or the panel is surrounded by a moulded frame. In these Perpendicular fonts at present under consideration all the bowls are adorned with quatrefoils, and their centres are filled with roses, four-leaf flowers, etc., or feathered cusps of the quatrefoils, while at Charfield (Pl. II.), as well as roses we find uncharged heater-shaped shields. The upper part of the bowl at Yate (Pl. III.) is decorated with pateræ in a hollow moulding. The chamfer at St. Andrew's, Churchdown (Pl. II.) is adorned with Perpendicular ornaments, and the

[1] A series of Transitional Norman fonts possessing a strong family likeness may be seen at Altanon, Callington, Jacobstow, Landrake, Laneast, Launceston (St. Thomas-the-Apostle), Lawhitten, and Warbstow. See *Jour. Brit. Arch. Ass.* (New Series), vol. vii. (1901), pp. 215–218.

[2] *Fonts and Font-covers*, p. 241.

one at Ashton-under-Hill (Pl. I.) with projecting foliage. The octagonal shafts have usually a niche on each face, but at Yate (Pl. III.) we find at the angles the common Perpendicular mullion moulding.

The wide chamfered base of the font at St. Andrew's, Churchdown (Pl. II.), is decorated with four-leaf flowers, etc. The beauty and freshness of the foliage of the Decorated style disappeared, and gave place to angular forms, not only to square panels but even to square foliage.[1]

One of the most interesting features of the church at Aust is the beautiful font (Pl. I.), of a graceful and delicate design. It is, however, not unique, as a somewhat similar font of larger proportions may be seen in Chepstow Parish Church. Both these bowls are octagonal in shape, stand on circular shafts, and are supported by eight well-proportioned corner buttresses. It has been suggested[2] that these two fonts were executed from the same pattern and by the same craftsman. This is quite possible, and yet this may be another example of that tendency in the fifteenth century to copy and plagiarise, and a design of some freshness and originality may have been simply copied by a mason of another parish; for although Chepstow is in Monmouthshire and Aust is in Gloucestershire, yet the distance between them as the crow flies is little over three miles.

The Church of St. Andrew's, Churcham, was partially destroyed by fire in 1876, and the fragments of the fifteenth-century Perpendicular bowl and pedestal are now preserved in the churchyard. Sir Stephen R. Glynne visited this church on the 17th of May, 1850, and has left on record[3] that "the font is Third Pointed, the bowl octagonal, panelled on each face with Tudor flowers, the stem foliated."

When the new Church of St. Andrew was being built at Churchdown, the Rector and Churchwardens of Witcombe

[1] Parker's *Introduction to Gothic Architecture*, p. 207.

[2] Robinson's *West Country Churches*, vol. i., p. 22.

[3] *Glouc. Church Notes*, p. 86.

received a gift from the Rector of Lasborough of their old discarded Norman font, which had for many years been thrown out of Lasborough Church. Probably the people of Witcombe thought that a Norman font was more in keeping with the architecture of their church[1] than the interesting and beautiful fifteenth-century font they possessed. Whatever their reasons may have been, the fifteenth-century Witcombe font was given to St. Andrew's, Churchdown, and the Lasborough font installed in its place at Witcombe. However, some five years later the Patron of Lasborough (Colonel Holford) became acquainted with the transfer of the Lasborough font to Witcombe, and requested its return. After some correspondence this was agreed to, and Colonel Holford presented Witcombe Church with a replica of it.[2] Thus it came about that the fifteenth-century font of Witcombe is now in St. Andrew's Church at Churchdown, and Witcombe possesses only a replica of the Norman font of Lasborough.

In pre-Reformation days not only the woodwork in our parish churches, but also the stonework was made glorious and resplendent in gleaming gold-leaf and pure colours. Fonts were no exception to this scheme of colour-decoration, and fragments may here and there be seen on some of them. The mason who removed the Daglingworth font to its present position informed me that traces of red and green could be discerned.[3] All this wealth of splendour and adornment was offensive to the Puritans, and they concealed it beneath coats of whitewash, or painted it over with imitation marble. The restorers of the nineteenth century were not content with the removal of the clouds of whitewash and imitation marble,

[1] The chancel and nave are Norman, but the fifteenth-century font was probably placed in the church when the north aisle and arcade were built.

[2] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxvi., pp. 172, 178.

[3] Vestiges of the original white and red may still be detected on the font at Saintbury. See *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xl., p. 40.

but they actually destroyed all trace of the earlier colouring although they might have easily preserved it. The ancient rules of heraldry formed the basis to a large extent of the mediæval system of colour-decoration. Thus it came about that gilded patterns stand out against backgrounds of blue, fillets of gold separate mouldings of red and green, and coloured grounds would be powdered with golden flowers, emblems of saints or the sacred monogram. The general rule laid down in heraldry of not placing metal upon metal, or colour upon colour, was carefully observed, although examples exist where black devices are inserted on green or red grounds. Blue was usually made use of in the deep hollows and mouldings, black was often twisted with gold, green and red were employed freely, and a considerable amount of both white and gold was placed on surface decoration. The mediæval artist used clean bright colours, and he divided them in such a way that the result was harmonious and never presented a gaudy appearance. Gold was far more sparingly used in the West of England than in East Anglia; yet it is probable that many of our ancient fonts presented interesting studies in colour-decoration of gold and red, soft green and vermilion, in carefully-arranged proportion, and other delightful schemes of colour adornment.

(*b*) FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

C=Circumference. H=Height. D=Depth. R=Rim. Diam.=Diameter. Ext.=Exterior. Int.=Interior.

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
ASHTON-UNDER-HILL (St. Barbara).	Octagonal bowl. Each face adorned with quatrefoils, having centres composed of four-leaf flowers and other devices. Corner buttresses end in pendants, and each face of chamfer is adorned with a large leaf (7 in. by 6½ in.) projecting 6 in. Diam. Int. (top)=1 ft. 9 in., (bottom)=1 ft. 4 in., D. Int. = 11½ in., D. Ext.=1 ft. 10½ in. Each face=1 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 2½ in. R=5 in. to 7 in.	Octagonal pedestal. Each face adorned with a shallow niche (1 ft. 10 in. by 8½ in.). Chamfered plinth (3½ in. by 8½ in. at top and 9½ in. at bottom).	....	....

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
AUST.	Octagonal bowl with two small quatrefoils on each face ($4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.), having moulded chamfer and rim. Diam. Int. =1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., D. Int.= 9 in., D. Ext. = 1 ft. 1 in., R=3 in. to 4 in.	Central circular shaft with moulded capital (H=5 in.) and base (H=11 in.), with a square buttress (2 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.) placed at each corner of the bowl.	Robinson's *West Country Churches*, i., p. 22 ; *Sketches* by Thomas Pope, i., p. 66 (Bristol Free Library).	Now painted white.
CHARFIELD.	Octagonal bowl. Each face ($10\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $10\frac{3}{4}$ in.) adorned on each face with a quatrefoil, having centres alternately roses and heater - shaped shields. The deep chamfer is decorated with shallow trefoil-headed niches on each face (1 ft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. at top and 6 in. at bottom).	Octagonal pillar (1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.) with one trefoil - headed niche on each face. Chamfered plinth. Each face = $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. Modern octagonal step.	Robinson's *West Country Churches*, ii., p. 4.	Removed from old church of St. James when closed in 1882, and placed in the new church (St. John's).

ASHTON-UNDER-HILL.

AUST.

CHARFIELD.

CHURCHDOWN.

ELMSTONE HARDWICK.

YATE.

CHURCHAM (St. Andrew).	Octagonal bowl. Each panel adorned with Tudor flowers.	Foliated octagonal pedestal.	Glynne's *Church Notes*, *Glouc.* p. 86.	Fragments of the bowl and pedestal are in the churchyard.
CHURCHDOWN (St. Andrew).	Octagonal bowl decorated with quatrefoils (8 in. by 7½ in.) on each panel, with centre of four roses. Moulded chamfer. D. Ext.=1 ft. 6 in., D. Int.=1 ft., Diam.=1 ft. 7 in., R=4 in. to 5 in. Steps (modern).	Octagonal pedestal (1 ft. 0½ in. by 7½ in.) adorned with shallow niches. Chamfered plinth (8 in. by 1 ft. by 8 in.) decorated with four-leaf flowers (4 in. by 3½ in.) in centre of each face.	Glynne's *Church Notes*, *Glouc.* p. 9.	This font formerly belonged to Witcombe Church.
DAGLINGWORTH (Holy Cross).	Octagonal bowl. Each panel adorned with quatrefoils (8¼ in. by 7½ in.) having points ending in leaves. Each face of chamfer has a raised four-leaf flower (4½ in. by 4½ in.). D. Ext.= 1 ft. 4 in., D. Int.=11, in., Diam.= 1 ft. 9 in. R.=5½ in. to 6½ in. Plinth (modern).	Octagonal pedestal (1 ft. 3½ in. by 8¼ in.) adorned with shallow ogee trefoil-headed niches in rectangular panels (1 ft. by 8 in.).	Glynne's *Church Notes*, *Glouc.* p. 59.	....

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
ELMSTONE HARDWICKE (St. Mary Magdalene).	Octagonal bowl adorned with panels (10½ in. by 10½ in.), containing quatrefoils (8¼ in. by 8¼ in.), with centres of four-leaf flowers and roses. In middle of each face of chamfer is a four-leaf flower, a piece of foliage or a rose. D. Ext.=1 ft. 5 in., D. Int.=11½ in., R=2 in. to 3 in., Diam. =1 ft. 10 in.	Octagonal shaft (1 ft. 3½ in. by 8 in.)adorned with rectangular panels containing trefoil-headed niches. Each panel is flanked by a corner buttress with a gable top. Moulded chamfer and base (7 in. by 8¾ in. by 9½ in.). Octagonal step (modern).	....	In the pavement beneath the south Norman arcade may be seen the original octagonal base.
GREAT WASHBOURNE (St. Mary).	Octagonal bowl adorned with panels containing quatrefoils. D. Ext.= 1 ft. 6 in., D. Int.= 9 in., Diam. (top)=1 ft. 8½ in., (bottom)=1 ft. 4½ in. Panels=11 in. by 10½ in.	Octagonal stem adorned with shallow niches. Each face=1 ft. 4 in. by 6 in. Moulded plinth=10 in. by 9½ in.	Glynne's *Glouc. Church Notes*, p. 161.	Font now painted white.

NORTH CERNEY (All Saints).	Octagonal bowl. Each panel (1 ft. by 11½ in.) adorned with quatrefoils possessing centres of roses, four-leaf flowers, etc., and one large conventional leaf (6 in.) in middle of each face of chamfer. D. Ext.=1 ft. 8 in., D. Int.=1 ft. 1 in., R. 5¼ in. to 6¼ in., Diam.=1 ft. 8 in.	Octagonal stem (1 ft. 3 in. by 5½ in.) containing plain rectangular panels. Chamfered plinth=6 in. by 6 in. at top and 7 in. at bottom.	....	....
YATE (St. Mary).	Octagonal bowl decorated with pateræ in hollow moulding. Each face is panelled with quatrefoils (10½ in. by 10½ in.), having centres of roses or feathered cusps of the quatrefoils. D. Ext.=1 ft. 6½ in., R=3¼ in. Octagonal basin.	Octagonal pedestal containing rectangular panels, having at angles the common Perpendicular mullion moulding. Each face =1 ft. 6½ in. by 11½ in. Octagonal base (4 in. by 8½ in.). Modern octagonal step.	Illustrated in Paley's *Baptismal Fonts;* Cox and Harvey's *English Church Furniture,* p. 199.	The illustration in Paley's *Baptismal Fonts* shows the font to be then standing on a circular step (1844).

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SOME CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ABBOT OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S, BRISTOL, AND THE PRIOR OF WORCESTER, IN THE YEAR 1311.

From the *Liber Albus* in the Cathedral Library of Worcester, foll. xlix, l.

COMMUNICATED BY CANON J. M. WILSON, D.D., Vice-Dean and Librarian.

AMONG the muniments of Worcester Cathedral is a massive volume of 497 vellum leaves of 13 in. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., written at various times during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It is known as the *Liber Albus*. The name is probably derived from its having been bound in white sycamore boards till 1824, when the volume was rebound in white vellum by Henry Clifton, Chapter-Clerk of Worcester Cathedral.

It is the letter book and minute book of the Prior and Convent of Worcester. It has been but little used by any of the historians and antiquaries of Worcester, owing to the fact of its great bulk, the faint and crowded writing of the early pages, and the absence of an index or table of contents. I have begun to read it, and have compiled a table of contents and index to the first eighty-two folios, which cover the priorate of John de Wyke, from 1301 A.D. to 1317. Among the documents there are four, Nos. 528, 529, 531, and 534, which contain some interesting, and as far as I know, unpublished correspondence between the Abbot of St. Augustine's Monastery, Bristol, and the Prior of St. Mary's, Worcester; and I have pleasure in offering it as a short communication to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society. The table of contents, covering 749 documents, and index to this first part of the volume, together with an introduction

and appendices, is being prepared for the Worcestershire Historical Society.

No. 528, Fol. xlix. (r).

Littera Abbatis sancti Augustini de Bristoll pro appropriatione Ecclesie de Wotone directa Priori Wygornie.

Venerande Religionis viro Dompno Johanni de Wike Prior. Wygornie Edmundus permissione divina Abbas Sancti Augustini de Bristoll salutem cum honoris et gaudii incremento multiplici.

De vestra benevolentia quam plurimum confidentes dominationem vestram reverendam humiliter imploramus quatenus oppressiones et onera domus nostre considerantes super appropriatione Ecclesie de Wottone consilium vestrum et auxilium intuitu caritatis nobis impendere velitis et vestrum conventum ut super hoc suum adhibeat consensum procurare cum effectu maxime cum religiosi religiosis in suis agendis specialiter pre aliis succurrere teneantur.

Et nos si vos in aliquibus gravavimus quod nollemus juxta ordinationem domini nostri episcopi et vestri pro posse nostro vobis satisfaciemus mandavimus procuratores nostros Londonie cum sufficienti mandato ad predicta quantum in nobis est coram venerando patre domino nostro Wygornie proficienda et vos si vestre sedeat voluntati idem ex parte vestra facere dignemini ut amodo inter nos cedantur omnes altercationes quod affectamus voluntatem vestram in hiis et in aliis que vestre placita sunt voluntati nobis vestris in omnibus demandantes.

Conservet vos Altissimus ad regimen suum sanctum per infinita annorum bonorum curricula. Valete.

No. 529, Fol. xlix. (r). Responsio ad eandem.

Reverende religionis viro domino Eadmundo Dei gratia Abbati Sancti Augustini de Bristoll frater J. humilis Prior Ecclesie Cathedralis Wygornie vinculum caritatis et honoris cumulum cum salute.

Quoniam in littera vestra nobis missa scripsistis quod procuratores vestros Londonie cum sufficienti mandato ad tractandum coram venerando patre domino nostro Episcopo Wygornie super appropriatione Ecclesie Wottone et super quibusdam altercationibus inter nos hactenus habitis procuratoribus nostris nunc in parliamento existentibus diximus ante eorundem recessum ut cum dicto Episcopo et procuratoribus vestris super eisdem tractarent et eorum voluntates audirent et sic cum domi redierint et nos plenius super hiis informaverint habita deliberatione domino nostro Episcopo et vobis dabimus responsa que fuerint oportuna.

Valeat status vester diutius in sancto regimine subditorum.

No. 531, Fol. xlix. (v).

Littera episcopi ad inquirendum de causis appropriationis Ecclesie de Wottone ad monasterium Sancti Augustini Bristoll.

Walterus (Reynolds) permissione divina Wygornie Episcopus dilecto filio nostro magistro Benedicto de Pastone officiali nostro salutem gratiam et benedictionem.

Ex parte religiosorum virorum abbatis et conventus Monasterii Sancti Augustini Bristoll nostre diocesis nobis nuper exstitit intimatum quod ecclesia ejusdem monasterii a piis ipsius fundatoribus antiquis temporibus ad cultum divinum opere sumptuoso constructa dudum propter ipsius antiquitatem et debilitatem pro majori parte funditus diruta in parte residua gravem minatur ruinam ad cujus fabrice restorationem sumptus quamplures apposuerunt et ampliores apponere oportebit in opere ibidem noviter inchoato quodque monasterium predictum in portu publico et municipio famoso constitutum pro receptione hominum in multitudine copiosa de diversis mundi partibus illuc undique confluentium maximo hospitalitatis oneri subjectum ob quorundum virorum potentium persecutiones qui fere tertiam partem substantie dicti monasterii pro sustentatione fratrum

et oneribus eidem monasterio incumbentibus deputate per decem et octo annos et amplius retroactis temporibus occupaverunt gravem in facultatibus passum est lesionem iidem religiosi pro juris sui prosecutione in hac parte ac aliis causis predictis multipliciter premuntur oneribus debitorum adeo quod nisi eorum necessitatibus in hac parte salubri remedio succurratur desolationis obprobrium verisimiliter poterunt formidare.

Quare nobis humiliter supplicaverunt quatenus ad exonerationem hujusmodi debitorum et hospitalitatem solitam juxta ejusdem monasterii et regni Anglie consuetudinem laudabiliter facilius sustinendam necnon ad consummationem operis tam pii et necessarii fabrice supradicte et alia eis ac monasterio eorum incumbentia onera subportanda cum ad hec proprie non suppetant facultates Ecclesiam de Wottone nostre diocesis cujus ipsi religiosi sunt veri patroni fructus et proventus ejusdem ipsis in usus proprios perpetuo convertendos concedere dignaremur.

Nos autem volentes super hiis plenius scire veritatem de veritate premissarum fieri fecimus inquisitionem diligentem per quam invenimus premissa omnia et singula vera esse et in partibus Bristoll adeo notoria quod locus inficiationi probabili non existit ipsumque monasterium antedictum premissarum prosecutionum oppressionum ac occurrentium gravaminum pretextu infra paucos annos elapsos in tanta inopia fuisse dilapsum quod canonici ejusdem monasterii quampluries hora prandii nihil esum vel potum paratum habentes ad municipium Bristoll predictum pro victus necssesariis ex mutuo vel dono querendis mittere cogebantur.

Et quamvis ad ipsorum relevamen et oppressionum medelam omni devotionis affectu inclinare precipue debeamus ad quorum protectionem et regimen divina disponente clementia licet inmeriti sumus specialiter assumpti quia tamen alienationes ecclesiarum sine capituli nostri consensu tractatu et solemnitate que in hujusmodi negotiis requiruntur

facere nolimus sicuti et secundum canonicas sanctiones facere non debemus.

Idcirco vestre circumspectionis industria plenam in domino fiduciam optinentes vobis mandamus quatenus ad capitulum nostrum Wygornie personaliter accedentes vocatis omnibus quorum interest de premissis et omnibus qui in appropriationibus hujusmodi debeant intervenire cum capitulo nostro vice nostra solennem tractatum habeatis ac plene deliberetis et ejusdem capituli nostri ac aliorum quorum interest consensum in hac parte requiratis.

Et quid inde feceritis et qualiter in premissis deliberatum fuerit ac de consensu capituli nostri et eorum quorum interest si adhibeatur in hac parte nobis per litteras vestras patentes harum seriem continentes quam citius comode poteritis distincte et aperte constare faciatis.

Datum Londonie xi. Kal Julii anno Domini M° CCC° undecimo consecrationis nostre tertio.

No. 534, Fol. 1. (r).

Littera Abbatis et Conventus Sancti Augustini Bristoll pro submissione litis Cape facienda episcopo Wygornie.

Reverende religionis viris dominis priori et conventui Ecclesie Cathedralis Wygornie sui humiles et devoti Abbas et Conventus Sancti Augustini de Bristoll salutem et sinceram in domino caritatem.

Cum nuper inter ecclesias vestram et nostram super visitatione sede vacante ac super quadam capa vestre ecclesie a nostro Abbate prestanda fuissent exorte materie questionum quarum occasione mutua caritas hincinde hactenus tepescebat nos sicut membra capiti inclinare volentes vobis tenore presentium intimamus quod de nostro communi consensu intendimus vestrum priorem sede vacante admittere ad visitationis officium exercendum quatenus jura permittunt et compositio inter venerandum patrem dominum Archiepiscopum Cantuarie totius Anglie primatem et ecclesiam

Cantuarie ex parte una et vestram ecclesiam inita ex altera vobis prestat.

De capa vero vobis prestanda imposterum nos ordinationi venerandi patris domini W. dei gratia Episcopi nostri submittemus prout inter vestros et nostros alias extitit prelocutum super quibus faciemus litteras nostras patentes prout vestrum et nostrum commune consilium duxerit ordinandum.

Vestre igitur placeat sanctitati nos in caritatem admittere solita ampliorem et cum vestro consilio de pace predicta et ejus forma tractare et nobis velle vestrum et formas hujusmodi destinare nosque et nostra comoda decetero promovere omni lite et judiciali strepitu interim dormiente quod et advocatis et procuratoribus significare velitis illud scientes quod nos et nostros vobis et vestris optemperantes decetero sentietis.

In suo servitio domini vos dominus protegat et defendat. Scriptum in capitulo nostro v. Kal. Octobris anno domini M° CCC° undecimo.

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE LETTERS FROM THE LIBER ALBUS, WORCESTER.

BY THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF BRISTOL.

No. 528, Fol. xlix (a).

A letter from the Abbot (Knowle) of St. Augustine's Monastery, Bristol, addressed to the Prior of Worcester, pleading for the appropriation of the Church of Wotton. To the Right Reverend John de Wike, Lord Prior of Worcester, Edmund, by divine permission Abbot of St. Augustine's of Bristol, sendeth greeting with a wish for his manifold increase of honour and happiness. With fullest trust in your kindly feeling, we humbly intreat your reverend Lordship that, in consideration of the oppressions and burdens of our House you be willing, for charity's sake, to grant us your counsel and assistance in the matter of the appropriation of the church of Wotton, and that you prevail upon your

monastery to give its effectual assent in this concern, chiefly since monks are bound to succour monks above all others in promoting their welfare. And as to ourselves, if we have vexed you in some things, much against our will according to the ruling of our and your Lord Bishop, we will to the best of our power give you satisfaction. We have ordered our proctors in London with full authority to advance the aforesaid concerns, as far as in us lies, before our venerable father the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and as to yourself, we would beseech you, if it is your will, to deem fit do the same on your part, so that from henceforth all disputes between us may be removed,[1] because we desire your good-will in this and other matters that are agreeable to you, asking for good-will to us in all your matters.

May the Most High preserve you in His holy governance through the course of many happy years.[2] Farewell.

No. 529, Fol. xlix. (r). Reply to the same.

To the Right Reverend Lord Edmund, by the grace of God Abbot of St. Augustine's Monastery, Bristol, his humble brother John, Prior of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, sendeth greeting, with a prayer for the strengthening of the bond of love and the increase of his honour.

Since in your letter to us you have written to the effect that you have instructed your proctors in London with full authority to discuss before our venerable Father the Lord Bishop of Worcester the appropriation of the Church of Wotton and certain other matters which have hitherto been subject of dispute between us, we have bidden our proctors now attending in Parliament before their departure to discuss these matters with the said Bishop and your Proctors, and to hear their wishes; and so, when they shall have returned home and informed us more fully in these affairs,

[1] This passage is somewhat obscure. It has been suggested that it should run: "desiring for ourselves as yours in all things."

[2] Or: "have you in His holy keeping." See Letter 529 *ad finem*.

we will, after deliberation, send to our Lord Bishop and you whatever answer shall seem fit.

Farewell; and may you prosper long in the holy governance of those subject to your care.[1]

No. 531, Fol. xlix. (v).

Letter of the Bishop to enquire into the reasons for the appropriation of the Church of Wotton to the Monastery of St. Augustine, Bristol.

Walter (Reynolds), by divine permission Bishop of Worcester, to our beloved son Master Benedict de Paston, our official, sendeth greeting, grace and blessing. From the Abbot of the monks and the Convent of the Monastery of St. Augustine, Bristol, in our diocese, there have lately come to us tidings that the church of the same Monastery, built by previous founders in olden times at great expense for divine worship, hath from some time past for the greater part been utterly fallen into decay by reason of its antiquity and crumbling state, and is now threatening grievous ruin in the remaining part; for the restoration of which fabric they have devoted considerable sums, and it will be needful to devote more in the work which hath lately been begun there.

The brethren tell me also that the aforesaid monastery, established in a public port and a famous township, hath, by reason of entertainment of men flocking thither from divers parts of the world in vast numbers, been subjected to a very heavy burden of hospitality, and on account of the persecutions of certain powerful men, who for eighteen years past and more have seized well-nigh a third part of the substance of the said monastery, which had been allotted for the maintenance of the brethren and for the support of the burden that lay upon the same monastery, hath suffered grievous hurt in its property.

These same monks in pursuance of their right in this

[1] Or perhaps "prosper long, held in His holy keeping." See Letter 528 *ad finem*.

matter and by reason of other aforementioned causes, are crushed beneath manifold burdens of debt, so that unless in this matter help be given to their necessity by a wholesome measure of relief, they will likely have occasion to fear the disgrace of leaving their House desolate. Wherefore they have humbly besought us, with a view to the removal of such burden of debt and to the more easy maintenance in worthy manner of the hospitality that is wonted, according to the custom of the same monastery and of the kingdom of England; also with a view to the completion of the work so pious and necessary of the aforesaid fabric, and to the support of other burdens that lie upon them and their monastery.

Inasmuch as their own funds for these purposes are insufficient, they beg that we should deem fit to allow them to convert to their own use in perpetuity the Church of Wotton in our diocese, of which the monks themselves are the true patrons, with the fruits and produce thereof.

We, however, desiring to have fuller knowledge of the truth of these matters, have caused careful enquiry to be made concerning the truth of the statements; whereby we find the statements all and singular to be true and to be so well known in Bristol that there is no reasonable room for denial thereof, and the monastery itself aforesaid, by reason of the aforesaid persecutions, oppressions and troubles that have befallen them, to have fallen, in the space of a few years into such destitution that the canons of that same monastery often at the hour of the mid-day meal, having nothing on their board to eat or to drink, have been compelled to send to the township of Bristol aforesaid to obtain the bare necessities of living either on loan or by gift.

And although we ought chiefly to turn in all brotherly love, to the relief of these same monks and the redress of their oppressions, to the protection and governance of whom by the disposition of divine mercy we, however unworthy, have been specially appointed, nevertheless because we are unwilling to alienate churches without the consent of our

Chapter in full and solemn discussion which is required in matters of this sort,[1] for that reason and according to canonical principles we ought not to do so.

Therefore having full confidence in the Lord in your diligent prudence, we command you to approach in person our Chapter of Worcester and, having summoned all who have interest in the matters aforesaid and all who in respect of such appropriations have a right to intervene, to hold solemn discussion with our Chapter in our place, and to deliberate fully, and to seek in this matter the consent of that same Chapter of ours and of others who have interest therein.

And as to what you have done thereupon and how the matter has been arranged, and as to the consent of our Chapter and of those who have interest in this matter, if that consent be given, you shall make known to us clearly and openly by your letters patent dealing with all these points, as speedily as you conveniently can. Given at London the xxist day of June in the year of our Lord 1311 and of our consecration the third.

No. 534 Fol. 1. (r).

Letter of the Abbot and Chapter of St. Augustine's Monastery, Bristol, for the purpose of proposing the submission of our dispute, concerning the making of a cope, to the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

To the Right Reverend Lord the Prior and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, their humble and devoted Abbot and Chapter of Saint Augustine, Bristol, send greeting and true love in the Lord.

Inasmuch as of late between your Church and ours, over the question of visitation during the vacancy in the See and over a certain cope which, it is claimed, should be presented by our Abbot to your church, there hath arisen matter of dispute, by occasion of which our mutual love on both sides was growing cold, we, wishing to submit as members to the

1 *Sicuti* here seems=*sic*.

head, inform you by these presents that of our common consent we agree to admit your Prior during the vacancy in the See to the exercise of the office of visitation, in so far as laws permit and the agreement entered into between the venerable Father the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and the church of Canterbury on the one hand, and your church on the other grants to you.

Moreover, as to the presentation of a cope to you in future, we will submit to the ruling of our venerable Father, Lord Walter by the grace of God our Bishop, even as it hath been elsewhere arranged before between your proctors and ours; concerning which we will write our letters patent according as your and our common council shall consider should be ordained.

Therefore may it please your Holiness to admit us to fuller love than before, and to discuss with your Council concerning the aforesaid agreement and its form, and[1] to make clearly known to us your wish and the forms thereof and otherwise to promote the welfare of us and our interests, all strife and judicial clamour in the meantime being at rest. This we would have you signify to advocates and proctors, knowing this that in all things you will find us and our brethren obedient to you and your brethren.

May the Lord protect and keep you in His service.

Written in our Chapter this xxviith day of September in the year of our Lord 1311.

[1] *Velle=voluntatem*: *cf. proposse nostro*, Letter 528. It has been suggested that this passage should run: "may it please us to desire your wishes and agree to forms of that sort."

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE BELL-FOUNDRIES.

(Continued from Vol. xxxiv. p. 119.)

By H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

II. The Bristol Foundry.

The first records of bell-founding at Bristol go back to the thirteenth century, when the names occur of two "bellyetteres," as they were then styled. In a previous paper (vol. xviii. p. 227) it has been noted that one *Johannes Bellyetere* was *propositus* of Bristol in 1236,[1] a remarkably early date for any allusion to this industry, or indeed for one practising the craft to reach such a high civic position. And in 1296 we have the name of *Walter le Belyetar* as witness to the sale of a farm on St. Michael's Hill (22nd February, 1296).[2] These are followed in the beginning of the succeeding century by *Johannes Belyettare* (1300–25), whose name occurs more than once. On April 23rd, 1308, John le Bellezettere was witness to a grant of the moiety of a party-wall in Redcliffe Street.[3] On December 25th, 1325, a quit-claim was made by Edith, widow of John Belyettare, late burgess of Bristol, of her right in a messuage in Redcliffe Street.[4] His tenement passed into the hands of Hugh le Proute, burgess, who died in 1337. Its exact position is indicated in another entry, which describes it as extending from the land of St. Augustine's Abbey to the Avon.[5]

But of these men as bell-founders we know as yet nothing more; nor can we confidently assign any existing bells to them. There are, at any rate, only two bells in Gloucestershire for which so early a date can be claimed. One of these

[1] Cf. *Vict. County Hist. of Glouc.*, vol. ii. p. 205.
[2] Braikenridge and Bickley, *Bristol Deeds*, p. 16.
[3] *Op. cit.*, p. 19. [4] *Ibid.*, p. 26. [5] *Ibid.*, p. 38.

is the 3rd bell of the Cathedral, which must probably be dated about 1300; but it is doubtful whether it is not of foreign rather than English manufacture.[1] The initial cross is of a distinctly foreign type. The other is the 2nd at Pauntley, which is omitted in Ellacombe's book. The simple character of the cross and lettering suggest an early date; and there is a similar bell at Butcombe, in Somerset, only a few miles distant from Bristol. There is, therefore, some probability that these bells were cast at Bristol; if so, they would be the work of the second Johannes le Bellyettere, who died about 1325. There is also a small group of bells which probably belong to the middle of the fourteenth century, which clearly emanate from the Bristol foundry, but for reasons stated below I cannot regard them as earlier than about 1350, so that they fall in a period during which no founder's name is known. The list includes three in Gloucestershire: the sanctus at St. Stephen's, Bristol; Oldbury-on-Hill 1st; and Duntisborne Rous 2nd. There are also two in Somerset: Emborough 1st and Thurloxton 2nd; a sixth is the sanctus at Sherborne, Dorset; a seventh the treble at Llanmaes, Glamorgan; and the list is completed by one at Gumfreston in far-away South Pembrokeshire, discovered by Dr. A. D. Tyssen in 1906.[2] See Appendix, Group I.

Of these bells I have myself only seen that at Duntisborne Rous, and I am not aware that any of them show signs of very great antiquity; moreover, the fact that all except the Emborough bell bear invocations to saints, in five cases with the formula—

"SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS,"

is to my mind an argument against a very early date. The formula *ora pro nobis* does not appear to have been introduced on bells before 1350, so far as we have evidence. But at all events it may fairly be assumed that these bells were

[1] See *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xviii. p. 229.

[2] *Tenby Observer*, 20th Dec., 1906. Add to the above, Kilton, Somerset, 1st.

cast at Bristol, and that they are among the earliest existing bells which can be assigned to that foundry.

The next group of Bristol-cast bells is one that appears to belong to the latter half of the fourteenth century, to judge by the more advanced and ornate character of the lettering, though the brevity of some of the inscriptions might suggest an earlier date. But they may perhaps be assigned to the third quarter of the century. Unfortunately, we have no names of founders recorded for more than a century after 1325; and they can only be introduced here under a veil of anonymity. There are twenty-three in all, distributed over the counties of Berks, Devon, Gloucester, Somerset, Suffolk, and Wilts (for list see Appendix, Group II.).

All are distinguished by the use of a cross, which is No. 59 in Ellacombe's *Gloucs*. Some have a stop of three dots between the words, others one in the form of a wheel[1] (Ellacombe, 10 = 11). The lettering is very ornate, careful and effective, and some of the forms, such as the I with its cross-bar, are characteristic.[2] Typical inscriptions are those at Pitchcombe (Fig. 1)[3] and Puxton—

"+ IOHANNES O VOCABITVR,"

and Locking—

"+ ISTE : EST : IOHANNES."

At Snowshill and Hillmarton are two quaint specimens in English; the former runs—

"+ IN : NAME : OF : TRINITE : GILIS : BELLE
: MEN : CALLE : ME."

And the latter is to the same effect. At Buscot, Berks., the inscription is followed by the single initial W, which may

[1] This stop occurs on a later bell at Otterhampton, Somerset, dating about 1450.

[2] There is a curious resemblance to the capitals used by William Dawe, of London (1385–1410), but it can only be accidental.

[3] The drawings from which Figs. 1–7 are reproduced have been made from rubbings of the original inscriptions. They are reduced to ¼ size in each case, except Fig. 4, which is ⅛ size. For the execution of the drawings I am indebted to my son, Mr. E. H. S. Walters, of Lincoln College, Oxford.

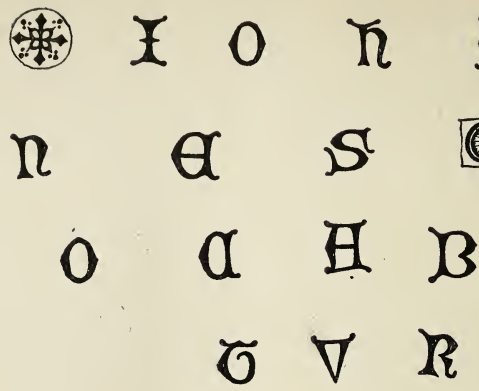

FIG. 1.
PITCHCOMBE
(about 1350). (¼ size)

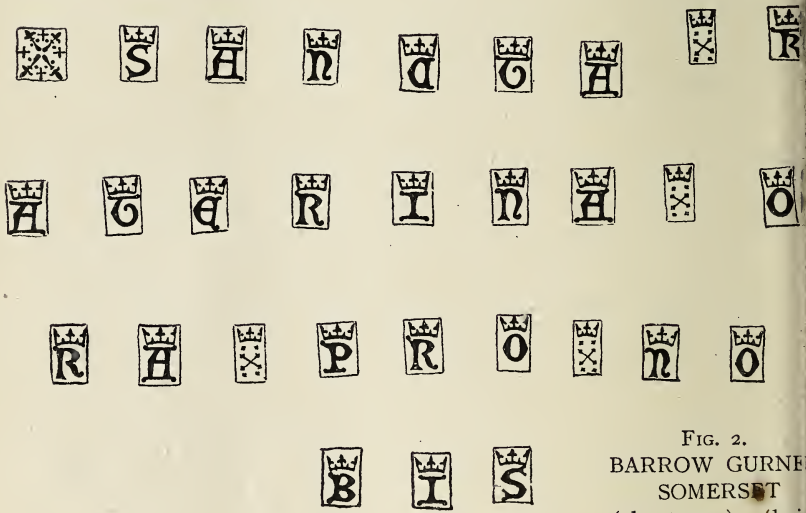

FIG. 2.
BARROW GURNE
SOMERSET
(about 1400). (¼ si

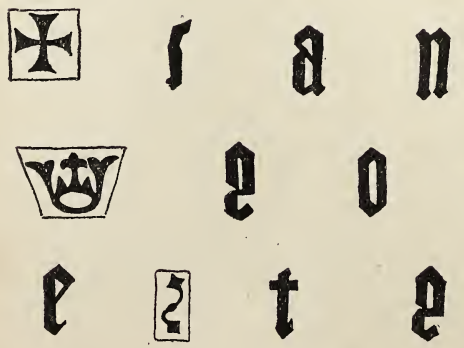

FIG. 3.
BRISTOL, ST. WERBUR
(THOMAS GEFFERIES). (¼ si

indicate the Christian name of the founder or his foreman. It is worth noting that John Hall, who was Vicar of Buscot in 1400, had some connection with Bristol.[1] On the other hand, the presence of one of this group in East Suffolk is difficult to explain.[2] It is probably a second-hand bell. A connecting-link with a later group subsequently to be described is the treble at Alwington, Devon, on which the cross 59 appears; but the lettering compels us to classify it with the later group.

In the next stage of the history of the foundry we have something more tangible to deal with. No less than three names occur within the period 1436–53. In the will of Edward Rede, dated 1st May, 1436, is mentioned a tenement "in le market," situate between the tenement of *William Glasier, belmaker*, and the late shops of Margaret Martyn.[3] Of about the same date is *John Gosselin*, whose name occurs as one of the Common Council in 1438–39, and as Bailiff in 1439, and whose will is in the Great Orphan Books at the Council House, Bristol.[4] It is dated 12th May, 1450, and was proved 22nd May, 1452. He is described as "John Gosslyn, Bellyetter and Burgess," and bequeathed lands, tenements, etc., in Bristol, New Sarum, and elsewhere, to his wife, Margery, for her life. The will was proved before John Stanley, Mayor, and Richard Hatter, Sheriff, William Talbot of Bristol, Overseer; his wife, John Megges, and John Street were the executors. Thirdly, we have, somewhat later, *John Foundoure*, whose name occurs in the *Little Red Book*[5] as inhabiting a tenement in Redeclyf Street in 1453.

[1] See his will in Wadley's *Bristol Wills*, p. 60 (*B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, 1886).

[2] Dr. Raven is obviously wrong in assigning it to a London founder (*Ch. Bells of Suffolk*, p. 11; *Ch. Bells of Dorset*, p. 148).

[3] Wadley, *Bristol Wills* (*B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, 1886), p. 127.

[4] Bickley, *Little Red Book*, vol. i. p. 88, vol. ii. pp. 161, 169; Wadley, *op. cit.*, p. 133, No. 237.

[5] Vol. ii. p. 196.

The connection of John Gosselin with New Sarum or Salisbury is, as will be presently seen, of some interest. In the will of John Barber, Brasier, of Salisbury,[1] who died in 1403–04, occurs the item: "Item remitto Iohanni Gosselyn iiijli xis quos michi debet si contingat me ab hac luce migrare." And in the will of Barber's wife, Alice, dated 1407–08, we find: "Item remitto Iohanni Gosselyn totum debitum quod michi debet." There had, therefore, been some trade connection between the Bristol "bellyetter," and the Sarum "brazier." Probably, allowing for the difference of date, the Gosselyn referred to in the will was the father of the bell-founder. This John Barber is well known as a bell-founder, and his name occurs on a bell at Chittern, Wilts., inscribed—

"× IOHN □ BAR □ BVR □ ME □ MADE."

The stamps and lettering there used are found on eight or nine other bells in the counties of Dorset, Gloucester, Hants., and Wilts. The stamps consist of an initial cross of four fleur-de-lys set saltire-wise between the arms of a thin cross ending in trefoils (Ellacombe, *Glouc.*, fig. 99), and an oblong stop composed of an arrangement of small trefoil ornaments surmounted by a crown. The letters are small Gothic capitals surmounted by crowns. This cross and lettering (but not the stop) afterwards became the property of a Worcester founder, who does not concern us here.

There are, however, in the counties of Devon, Dorset, Hereford, Pembroke, Somerset, and Wilts a series of bells of very similar type, with a similar *but not identical* cross and stop.[2] The crowned letters used on these bells are smaller

[1] Published by Dr. A. D. Tyssen in *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxv. p. 351.

[2] See fig. 2; the letters are also illustrated by Ellacombe in *Glouc.*, figs. 15–19, and the cross in *Somerset*, fig. 32. Ellacombe implies that these stamps are found at Sapperton and Stanley St. Leonard, but those two bells are certainly from John Barber's foundry at Salisbury. Dr. Tyssen, however (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxv. p. 369), thinks that the two Gloucestershire bells may have been cast at Bristol, either by Gosselin or Barber himself.

and plainer than Barber's, and are usually set widely spaced throughout, whereas Barber's letters are placed close together, the breaks between the words being only marked by the stop. Obviously these bells are by another founder; but the similarity to Barber's bells is so great as to suggest an imitation. Although curiously enough there are none of these bells in Gloucestershire, their distribution leaves little or no room for doubt that they were cast at Bristol. It is tempting to assign them to John Gosselin, and thus date them about 1435–50; but my own feeling is that their date is earlier, and that they have more of the character of fourteenth-century bells. Nor must we forget that the use of cross 59 on one of these bells at Alwington, Devon (see above p. 53), connects the group with that previously described. In that case they would follow on to the other group, and be dated about 1380–1420, *i.e.* contemporaneous with John Barber. This would not preclude the possibility of an imitation of the latter's stamps.

Another connecting-link between the Salisbury and Bristol foundries is that a wheel-stop of six spokes (Ellacombe, fig. 38), used by Barber at Chittern, was afterwards in use at the Bristol foundry (*e.g.* Stoke Gifford). The group now under discussion includes some 30 bells, of which a detailed list is given in the Appendix, Group III. The bell at Norton Bavent, Wilts, is probably of the John Barber type; I have no definite information, and its geographical position would suit either foundry. The other bells are all homogeneous in type, except for the occurrence, already noted, of cross 59 at Alwington, Devon. The usual formula for the inscriptions is *ora pro nobis*, with the name of the saint; but some bells have the latter only. That they are all from the Bristol foundry is further suggested by the circumstance that two are found in Pembrokeshire, which in mediæval times had all its bells supplied from Bristol. In fact, this was the only mediæval foundry in the west which covered so much

territory, owing to the facilities for carriage by water down the Bristol Channel.

After the year 1450 we enter on a new dynasty of Bristol founders, among whom we can trace a direct succession, the same stamps and lettering then appearing for the first time, being handed down from one to another until the middle of the following century. During this period (1450–1550) there is evidence of great activity in the Bristol foundry; and the number of existing bells with Bristol stamps cast during this period is remarkably large. A fair proportion have founder's initials; and with this clue, taken in conjunction with lettering, crosses, and other stamps, we can date and classify about 160 bells in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and Wilts., together with a few in Cornwall, Hereford, and South Wales. Although we have several names of founders during this period, derived from various sources, it is not at present possible to assign all these bells to the respective names, owing to the complications which inevitably result from any endeavour to classify and tabulate the stamps, as will be seen from the lists in the Appendix.

I will take first the documentary and external evidence, and then proceed to show how far the internal testimony of the bells themselves can be thereby supplemented. We are now fortunate in that the evidence of parish accounts begins to come to our aid, and in the early records of such parishes as Yatton and St. Michael's, Bath, which have been so admirably edited in the fourth volume of the Somerset Record Society's publications and elsewhere,[1] there is much valuable information. This I give in chronological order.

1451. *Yatton.* Payments made for recasting a bell at Bristol.

For caryage of the belle to Redecleve vs.
for the furste payment for the belle
at Bristowe to the bellmann ... iiijli. iiijs.

[1] The Accounts of Yatton and Tintinhull have been edited by Bishop Hobhouse for the Som. Record Soc.; those of St. Michael, Bath, for the Som. Arch. Soc. (1879).

to the servant of Hew the bellman
for clovys ... ... jd.
for the takyng adowen of the old belle and the hongyng up of the newe belle to the bellman... ... iijs. iiijd.
to Wyll Hurman for fettyng home of the newe bell fro' Radcleve ... vs.

(The present 7th at Yatton must be the bell cast in this year, but the expression "bellman" seems rather to suggest a foreman or other subordinate than the actual founder. See also *infra*.)

1468. *Yatton*. A bell recast at Bristol, obviously a small one. No founder's name is given.
to the bellmanys man to wene [wind] the bell ... ...
casting the bell alone cost ... iiijli. iijs. ixd.

1482. *Yatton* (apparently a rehanging, not re-casting).
to carrying the little bell to Bristowe and whome ayene ... ... xvijd.
for custom (toll) of the bell at Redclyff hyll ... ... vjd.

1481. *St. Michael, Bath*. Payment of 13s. 4d. to *John White*.
Et Ioh'i White bellyot' diversis vicibus pro solucione retent' maioris summe ... ... xiijs. iiijd.

1484–86. *St. Michael, Bath*. Payments to the same for recasting.
Et pro carriagio campane Bristoll' xvjd.
Et Ioh'i White pro castynge eiusdem campane ... ... xls.
Et Ioh'i White pro pecuniis a retro existentibus pro campanis ... lviijs. iiijd.

1490. In the accounts of *St. Ewen, Bristol*,[1] is the entry—
Of Gylys belymaker for his sege (seat) vjd.

[1] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xv. p. 278.

1502–03. *Yatton.* 2nd bell re-cast; founder's name not given. The cost of re-casting was only 25s. 4d.

For men and horse and oxsyn and for makyng of more wrytyng at Brystow to ye castyng of ye bell ... ... xijs. iijd.

1518–19. *St. Michael, Bath.*[1] Payment for re-casting bell of £4 13s. 4d. to "Th[omas] belleter de Borstellio" (probably Thomas Gefferies, see below).

1529–31. *Yatton.* Payments to *John White* for casting a bell.

to ye bellmaker ... ... xixli. vjd.

Payd to Jo. Whyte ye Belmaker... xlixs. vjd.

(With many items relating to carriage both ways.)

1532–35. *Yatton.* Payments to *Thomas Jefferies.*

Payd to Thomas Jeferes bellatur of Bristow in part ... ... xlixs. v.

Payd to J. Jeferes of Brystow ye bellatur ... ... xlixs. vjd.

1536–37. *St. Michael, Bath.*[2]

Et de xxviijs. iiijd. solutis cuidam White pro campana

1540–41. *Tintinhull.*[3] Payment to "John Belluter" (? John White) for four bells.

It' Iohanni Belluter pro factura quatuor companarum hoc anno xlvijs.

From this evidence we learn that in the period 1481–1540 there were two bell-founders at work in Bristol, whose names were John White and Thomas Jeffreys or Gefferies. We also hear of the latter at South Tawton, Devon, for which parish

[1] *Trans. Som. Arch. Soc.*, iv. p. 105. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 114.

[3] *Som. Record Soc.*, vol. iv. p. 205. None of these now exist. The same founder also cast bells for Chiselborough, Somerset (*ibid.*).

he cast bells in 1533–35 ;[1] and that he was at work previous to 1509 is shown by a bell at Curry Rivell, Somerset. This bears Gefferies' initials, and was given by one Thomas Pyper, who died in that year.[2] We also know that Thomas Gefferies was Sheriff of Bristol in 1525.[3] He died in 1545–46, and his will, which has been unearthed by Dr. Tyssen at Somerset House (13 Alen),[4] is dated 20th November, 1545, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 10th July, 1546. In it "Thomas Geffreyes, citizen of the city of Bristol bellfounder" directs his body to be buried in the choir of the Church of SS. Philip and Jacob. He gives some articles to his son Robert and to Elizabeth Jeffreyes, his son Harry's daughter, and to Thomas, James and Sybil, his son Henry's children, £5 apiece, payable at twenty-one or on marriage; the residue to his son Harry, who is appointed executor. The latter, as we shall see later, carried on his trade as a bell-founder for some years longer.

Of John White the will is in existence,[5] dated 6th October, 1540. He is described as "John White senr. of St. Philip's, Bristol," and in it he leaves to his wife Elizabeth *inter alia* 90 cwt. of bell-metal at 20s. per cwt., and the residue of his property to his son John. Of the latter we have a record in the Inventories of Edward VI.'s reign for Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire (27th May, 1553) : "Itm. iiij or. belles whereof the least is xxxdi. inches the second xxxjdi. inches the third xxxvij inches the iiijth xvj inches brode ov' in the mouthes. For the casting anewe of iij. of the said bells they owe to John Whyte of Brystowe xxvjs. viijd."[6]

There was also a John White founding at Reading about the same time, but we have no evidence that he had any connection with Bristol; the name is common enough to have occurred simultaneously in each place.

[1] *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vol. xli. p. 362.

[2] Smith, *Somerset Wills*, ii. 433 (Index Library, vol. xi.).

[3] Bickley, *Little Red Book*, vol. ii. p. 212.

[4] *Tenby Observer*, 3rd Jan., 1907. [5] Somerset House, F. 21 Alenger.

[6] Cocks, *Church Bells of Bucks.*, p. 66. He interprets Brystow wrongly as Bridestow (a parish near Ross).

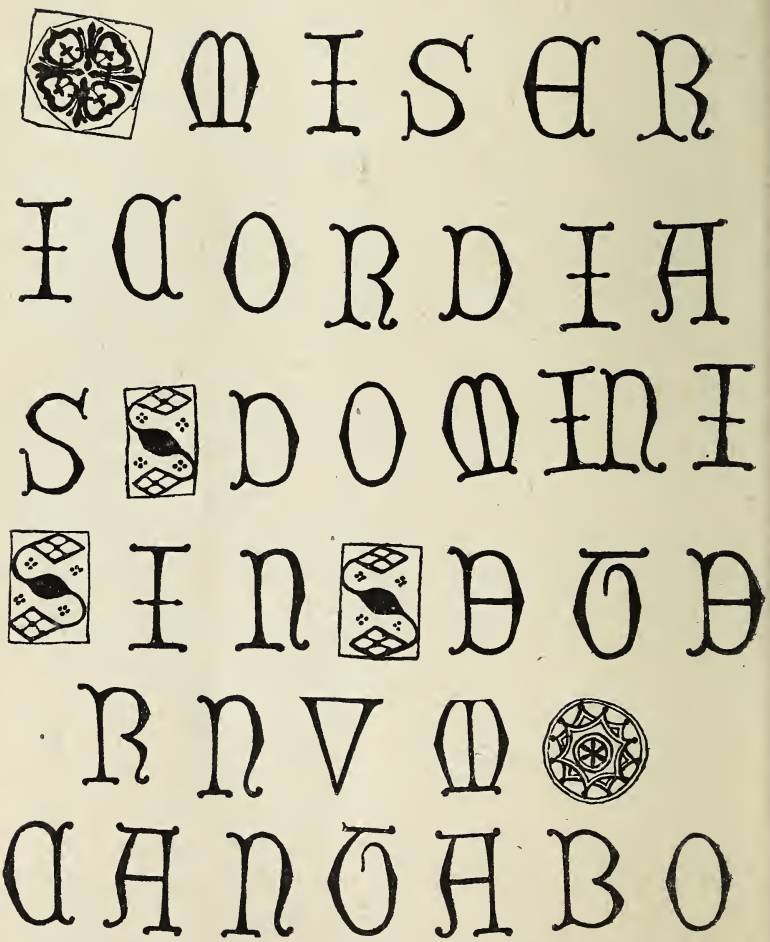

FIG. 4. YATTON, SOMERSET (cast at Bristol 1451). ($\frac{1}{3}$ size)

In order to deal with the evidence of the existing bells, we must in the first place return to the 7th bell at Yatton, Somerset, which as we have already seen must have been cast in 1451,[1] on the evidence of the parish accounts. Now this bell is inscribed in large elaborate capitals (see fig. 4), and also bears a large cross formed of four fleurs-de-lys in a circle, which for many years was used by Bristol founders. It is given as No. 25 in the plates of Ellacombe's *Gloucestershire*, and may be conveniently referred to by this number. The same lettering occurs in two sizes, 2 in. and 1½ in. respectively, on a group of seven bells, all but one of which also bear the cross No. 25. Two other marks which serve to connect them are the curious cross, *Gloucestershire* 61, and a large rosette in a medallion (hitherto unillustrated), each of which occurs on three bells in the group. The list of these bells, with the marks on each, is given in the Appendix, Group IV., the two sizes of lettering being marked A and B.

Additional evidence of dating is given by the 3rd at Yate, which bears the name of Robert Stanshaw, squire, whose date is about 1470. Still more important is the 9th bell at Hereford Cathedral, with the inscription—

"+ WILHELMVS WARWIKE CONSTRVXIT ME IN SANCTAE TRINITATIS HONORE."

But I have some doubts as to whether William Warwick was the founder; he is more likely, to judge by the formula used, to have been the donor. It is, however, worth noting that the name is Bristolian. A William Warwick, skinner, was living in Bristol in 1408.[2] In any case the group must

[1] The later dates of recasting recorded in 1502 and 1529 must refer to other bells in this tower. In 1502–03 the second bell is distinctly specified, and the bell of 1529 would have had a black letter inscription.

[2] Bickley, *Little Red Book*, vol. ii. p. 100. The Rev. Canon Bannister of Hereford informs me that there is no record of the giving of this bell to Hereford Cathedral, and that Warwick is not a Herefordshire name and does not appear in the Cathedral records. This bears out the view that William Warwick was the founder.

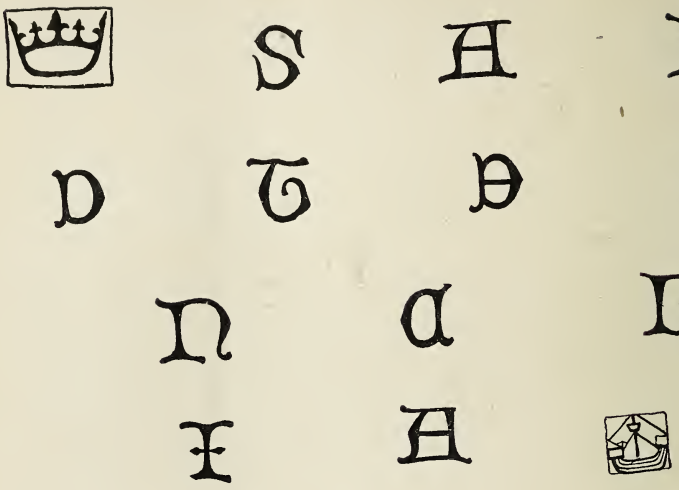

FIG. 5. WAPLEY (Abson lettering, about 1450). (¼ size)

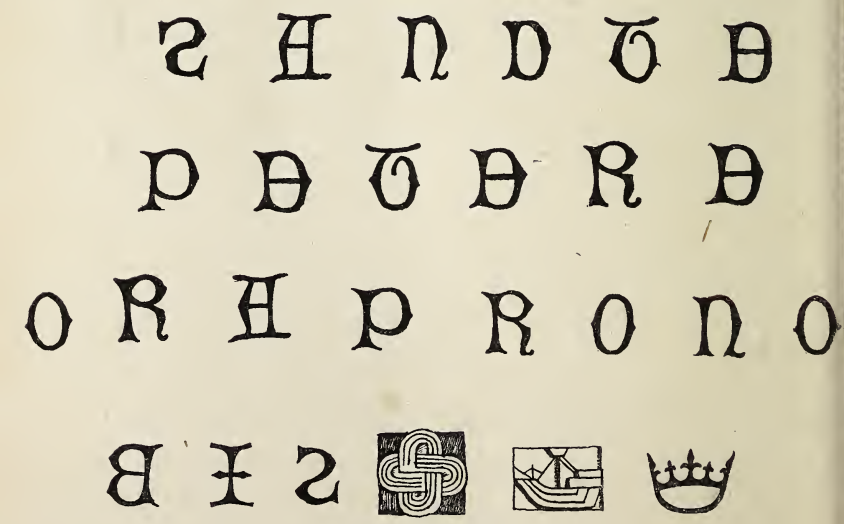

FIG. 6. WAPLEY (Tortworth lettering, about 1450). (¼ size)

have been cast by a Bristol founder in the period 1450–70 though the respective claims of "Hugh the bellman" and of William Warwick to be their makers, cannot be definitely substantiated. Apart from the external evidence of date, the style of lettering precludes us from placing them later than the fifteenth century.

The next group with which we have to deal is one of some interest from the circumstance that it is marked by the use of a stamp which clearly associates it with Bristol; that of a ship, found in two sizes. This ship, *Gloucestershire* 41, is found on twenty-six bells in all, usually accompanied by a crown, *Gloucestershire* 31 or 32, and sometimes by other marks. All these bells have inscriptions in capitals, of which three varieties are found; two at Wapley, Gloucestershire, also have inscriptions in black letter, which dates them as at least later than 1400. Of the alphabets used, two are of medium size (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.) and of similar type, but they may easily be distinguished by the characteristic I of the one alphabet, which has a cross-bar, as in the I of Group 2 already described, and the N of the other, which is of a much more rounded form than that of the first alphabet. The third set is also similar in character, but the letters are not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high.

For convenience these alphabets may be respectively distinguished as the Abson, Tortworth, and Alveston sets, with reference to places in Gloucestershire at which each is found. They are illustrated in figs. 5–7. The date of the "ship" bells being possibly as early as 1420–1450, they may perhaps be assigned to John Gosselin (see above).

With the bells bearing the ship mark must be included two other groups from which it is absent, but of which all are inscribed in a similar lettering and are ornamented with the same crowns. One is a small group of three bells with the initial cross, *Gloucestershire* 72, which occurs on three of the "ship" bells.[1] The other group includes twenty bells

[1] Two of these, at Calne, Wilts., and Queen Camel, Somerset, are inscribed in black-letter smalls, and are not likely to be earlier than 1500.

FIG. 7. CAMELEY, SOMERSET (Alveston lettering, about 1450). (¼ size)

each bearing one of the crowns, *Gloucestershire* 30, 31, or 32.

The next group is a connecting-link between the "ship" bells and a later group which can be assigned to known founders. They are all inscribed in capitals of the alphabets already described, but the initial crosses, *Gloucestershire* 25 and 29, are more characteristic of the later group. On the other hand, the cross 25 must have been introduced about 1450, as it occurs on the Yatton bell. It was subsequently adopted by Thomas Gefferies as his special mark, as will be seen later, just as cross 29 was adopted by another founder, presently to be discussed. As already noted, these Bristol bells between 1450 and 1550 are extremely difficult to classify and date satisfactorily, partly from the general absence of founders' names or initials, and partly from the indiscriminate use of the stamps. It is, however, fairly safe to arrange them in two main groups, one with inscriptions in capitals, and the other, presumably later in date, with inscriptions in black letter smalls. The initials of founders only occur on the black-letter bells (with one or two exceptions). It is therefore only necessary at present to make cursory mention of this earlier group with inscriptions in capitals, referring the reader to the Appendix for further details, as we can only say that they appear to fill in the period between 1450 and 1500, during which we have no founders' names, except possibly that of John Foundoure in 1453 (see above), and we have no information about him subsequently to that date. That they are more likely to belong to the latter part of the fifteenth century seems probable from the similarity of the stamps to those on the black-letter group.

Turning now to the black-letter bells, we have first of all a group of thirteen bells with the initials R.T., a founder who at present cannot be identified. It would, however, seem probable that his date is about 1480–1510, as after the latter year Thomas Gefferies comes on the scene. On eight of his bells we find the cross 29, together with the stop,

Gloucestershire 81, and of the other five four bear the crown 30, which is associated with the black-letter bells, and apparently replaced the crowns 31 and 32 occurring in the earlier groups. There are also thirty-three other bells with the cross 29, most of which have also the stop 81, and these may be provisionally assigned to R.T., in the absence of further evidence. They include the treble at Bristol Cathedral, which bears the rebus of Abbot John Nailheart, and can be therefore dated about 1450–86. There is also an interesting sub-group of five, at Swindon, Gloucestershire; Langridge, Somerset; and Grittleton, Little Hinton, and Poulshot, Wilts; on which we find a new stamp in the form of a rose, a larger variety of which occurs at Long Ashton, Somerset (Group IV.) These bells are further marked by the use of capitals as initials to the words, a rare feature in Bristol black-letter bells. These capitals are of a peculiar but effective type, and are also found on earlier bells at Upper Slaughter, East Harptree (Somerset) and elsewhere, which belong to Group VI. (see Appendix), having inscriptions in capitals throughout, with cross 29. Nearly all of R.T.'s bells are dedicated to a saint, usually the B.V.M. or St. Anne, with the formula *ora pro nobis;* the minuscules are usually of rough character and carelessly set.

We next come to a group of about forty bells which bear the initials T.G., easily to be identified as those of Thomas Gefferies, whose activities, as we have seen, cover the period 1508–46. Two of these bells, at St. David's Cathedral and Westleigh, Devon, are inscribed in capitals throughout, the rest in black-letter smalls without capitals. The lettering (fig. 3) is often rough and poor. The initial cross is usually 25, but 29 occurs (sometimes in conjunction with 25) on a considerable number. It is also interesting to note that the crown 30 and the stop 81 only appear in conjunction with the cross 29. This point is significant, as it appears to indicate that R.T. was Gefferies' immediate predecessor. Cross 25 is also found

in a smaller size, as at Alwington and Thornbury, Devon. At Fyfield, Wilts., and Hodgeston, Pembroke,[1] we have this small size with the initials T.I., which I think must indicate an alternative spelling of the name (Jefferies for Gefferies); this form of the name was adopted regularly by his son Henry, as we shall see. Other marks are sometimes found on these bells, *e.g.* the wheel derived from John Barber, *Gloucestershire* 38, at Stoke Gifford, Dowlish Wake, and Laverton, Somerset, and Wambrook, Dorset. The inscriptions are nearly all of the same type as R.T.'s, but if anything rougher in appearance, and the stamps are often much worn. In the lists in the Appendix (Group VIII.) I include over twenty bells with cross 25, which may also be assigned to Thomas Gefferies.

A group of ten bells with the initials H.I. are clearly by Henry Jefferies (as he now calls himself), the son to whom Thomas left his business. Some of these have inscriptions in English of a "non-committal" type,[2] such as—

"praise ye the Lord"

"all time honnor God,"

and as he only began his career in 1546 he must have been living through the critical times of the Reformation, during which there was need for caution in theological expression. He introduces one new feature in the form of a fleur-de-lys stop (*Gloucs.* 12), but otherwise his bells are similar in style to his father's. This stop also occurs on six bells without initials, which may be included in the list of bells assigned to him.

It will be seen that no attempt has been made to assign any bells to John White, although his name is prominent in the Bristol records. In order to do so, however, it would be necessary to find a group of bells clearly marked off by stamps and lettering from those already discussed; and this has not

[1] The "minuscules" on these two bells are of peculiar form.

[2] This is also the case with one or two of Thomas Gefferies' bells, as at Box and Littleton Drew, Wilts., and at Brimpsfield, Glouc. They must be dated about the end of his career.

been possible. It is probable that White was closely associated with R.T. and Thomas Gefferies, and though many of the bells without initials may have been cast by him, we are not justified in making such an assumption without further evidence. Possibly the bells given under Group VI. in the Appendix might be assigned to him.

The mediæval foundry at Bristol appears to have come to an end with the deaths of Henry Jefferies (about 1560) and of the younger John White, who, as we have seen, was still founding in 1553. From the latter date there is a complete gap of some seventy years, during which we have no documentary record of Bristol founders, nor any evidence from existing bells. It is, however, probable that the foundry was re-opened early in the seventeenth century by *Roger Purdue*, a member of a well-known Somerset bell-founding family, of whom we first hear in 1570–75, when William Purdue re-cast bells for Sherborne Abbey.[1] Their original home appears to have been Closworth, near Yeovil, though we also hear of them at Taunton and other places. But in 1624 we learn that "Roger Purdy of the cittie of Bristol bell-founder" agreed to cast three bells for St. Cuthbert, Wells;[2] and we also find numerous bells between the years 1601 and 1640 bearing the initials R.P., which may be assigned to this founder. When he first came to Bristol we have at present no evidence, but the majority of the bells alluded to are to be found in Somerset and North or West Wilts. They occur more rarely in Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, and there are two in Gloucestershire and one in Oxfordshire. The earliest is at Horsington, Somerset, dated 1601, and the earliest in the neighbourhood of Bristol is the 6th at Keynsham, dated 1607. He first occurs in Wilts. in 1611, and as all the other bells of earlier date are in Dorset or South Somerset, except that at Keynsham, it

[1] Raven, *Church Bells of Dorset*, p. 201.

[2] Ellacombe, *Church Bells of Devon*, p. 56. Of these three, one (the old 5th) remained until recently.

is probable that they were cast at Closworth, and that Roger Purdue did not settle in Bristol before 1611. Even so it is conceivable that he may not have been there permanently, as there are not many of his bells in that neighbourhood between 1627 and 1640. There are, however, others without initials in Gloucestershire, North Somerset, and North Wilts between 1602 and 1641, which were probably cast at Bristol by Roger Purdue; they can hardly be assigned to any other foundry. In the year 1624 we also find a group of bells in the neighbourhood of Banbury cast by Richard Purdue, a brother of Roger, whose habitat is otherwise unknown; but we hear of him at Stoford, near Yeovil, in 1634,[1] and the bells of 1627–40 in Devon and Cornwall are more likely to be his work. Except on geographical evidence we cannot distinguish between Roger and Richard, and can only assign definitely to the former the bells cast between 1611 and 1641 in Gloucestershire, Wilts, and North Somerset.

In 1649 the initials R.P. once more occur on bells in Gloucestershire and Wilts, this time in conjunction with the initials W.P. In Dorset and West Somerset we find W.P. alone between 1637 and 1648. This seems to imply that a second *William Purdue*, probably a son of George Purdue, of Closworth, and nephew of the first William (who died about 1618), had succeeded George, who died in 1633. It is probable that the second Roger and the second William set up a joint foundry at Bristol in 1649, though documentary evidence is lacking, and we only have such information as the bells themselves afford. The joint initials are found on many bells in Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts down to 1669, in which year William gave up his partnership in the foundry. He retired to Limerick, in Ireland, where he died in 1673, and was buried in the Cathedral, his epitaph running as follows—

"HERE A BELLFOUNDER HONEST AND TRUE
UNTIL THE RESURRECTION LIES PURDUE."

[1] Raven, *Church Bells of Dorset*, p. 169. He also worked at Glastonbury.

Roger's initials continue to be found on bells down to 1688, but we have no record of his death. Between 1655 and 1665 William appears to have migrated to Salisbury, where he worked in conjunction with Francis Foster and Nathaniel Bolter of that city, leaving numerous bells in Wilts and adjoining counties. Meanwhile Roger kept on the Bristol foundry, and still placed the joint initials on the bells cast during that period. In 1665 we find both founders at Chichester, and four bells in Sussex bear the joint initials, eight others those of William alone. Otherwise all their bells were cast at Bristol. Of these a list is given in the Appendix to this paper.

The bells by the earlier Roger Purdue are all of very similar type, devoid of ornament, and with simple inscriptions, usually only "ANNO DOMINI", with the date, preceded by a large Maltese cross. The letters and stamps are large and flat, and were probably not produced in the ordinary way from moulds, but were cut out from pieces of thin metal and stuck on the clay model, and so reproduced.[1] Almost the only exception to the absence of ornament is a large panel with the Prince of Wales' feathers and the motto "ICH DIEN", surrounded by a border in which the emblems of the Passion are depicted. This is found on the waist of a bell by Roger Purdue at Boyton, Wilts, and on others cast by other members of the family.

The bells by the later Roger and William Purdue exhibit a great contrast to the earlier Roger's work. Not only are they often richly ornamented with borders of vine-pattern, but the inscriptions are often very lengthy, occupying two lines round the shoulder of the bell, though as a rule they are not of much interest, being only a string of names. These Purdues employ a new type of lettering, neat and pleasing in character, and produced in the usual way; between the words is usually a stop in the form of a floral ornament.

[1] See Tyssen in *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. lvii. p. 67.

The Bristol foundry did not come entirely to an end in 1688. We have three bells from a puzzling founder of the name of *John Packer*—the sanctus bell at Quatt, Shropshire, dated 1692, one at Reynoldston, Pembrokeshire, 1705, and one at Llanstinan in the same county[1] undated, but with the inscription in a shield :

The Quatt bell is inscribed in small rather ornate letters—

" IOHN (rose) PACKER (two roses) ME (rose) FECET (two roses) 1692 (rose),"

with a rose as stop ; and that at Reynoldston is merely dated 1705, with a shield below as at Llanstinan, only omitting the words " IN BRISTOL." I can find no traces of John Packer nearer to Bristol, though more of his bells may yet turn up in Herefordshire or South Wales. It is possible that he was an " itinerant " founder, but the evidence of the Llanstinan bell is clearly in favour of his being resident in Bristol. His name may yet be found in the Registers of some Bristol parish.

Subsequent bell-founding in Bristol belongs rather to modern history. Between 1815 and 1850 we have the names of Westcott, Jefferies and Price, who cast several rings in the surrounding counties, and less important names are those of Goatly, and of Wasbrough, Hale & Co., whose occasional performances suggest that they were not regular bell-founders. The well-known firm of Llewellins & James first began to cast bells in 1875, and their work has at the present day a considerable and extended reputation.[2]

[1] Ex inform. Rev. J. T. Evans, of Stow-on-the-Wold.

[2] See V. C. H., *Glouc.*, vol. ii. p. 205.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF BELLS FROM BRISTOL FOUNDRIES.[1]

GROUP I.

BELLS OF ABOUT 1350 (Cross Fig. 10).

Dorset.	Sherborne	Sanctus.
Glamorgan.	Llanmaes	1st.
Gloucestershire.	Bristol, St. Stephen ..	Sanctus.
	Duntisbourne Rous ..	2nd.
	Oldbury-on-Hill	1st.
Pembrokeshire.	Gumfreston	Bell.
Somerset.	Emborough	1st.
	Kilton	1st.
	Thurloxton	2nd.

GROUP II.

BELLS OF ABOUT 1350–1380 (Cross Fig. 59).

Berkshire.	Buscot	2nd.	⋮ stop.
Devonshire.	East Ashford	1	
	Horwood	1	
Gloucestershire.	Alderley	Bell.	Wheel.
	Hardwick	3rd.	⋮ stop.
	Leighterton	Former bell.	
	Pitchcombe	Bell.	Wheel.
	Siddington	Old 1st.	
	Snowshill	Bell.	⋮ stop.
Somerset.	S. Barrow	1	⋮ stop.
	Ile Brewers	1	
	Kingsbury Episcopi ..	1	Wheel ?
	Locking	2	⋮ stop.
	Loxton	3	Stop *Som.* 45.
	Norton Malreward ..	2	⋮ stop.
	Puxton	1	Wheel.
	Raddington	1 and 2.	Wheel.
	Weston-super-Mare ..	2	Wheel.
Suffolk.	Whissett	4	Wheel.
Wiltshire.	Atworth	1	
	Hillmarton	3	
	Sutton Benger	2	⋮ stop.

[1] It should be noted that many of the Somerset bells given in these lists require verification, owing to the numerous errors in Ellacombe's book. Some further details and corrections will be published shortly in the *Transactions* of the Somerset Archæological Society.

GROUP III.

BELLS OF ABOUT 1380-1420 (Cross *Somerset*, Fig. 32).

Cardiganshire.	Llangorwen	Old 2nd	(Doubtful).
Devonshire.	Alwington	1	(Cross 59).
	Ashford	2	
Dorset.	Maiden Newton	5	
Herefordshire.	Putley	2	
	Woolhope	4	
Pembrokeshire.	Cheriton	2	
	Haverfordwest, St. Thomas	Bell.	
Somerset.	Babcary	3	
	Barrow Gurney	Disused.	
	North Barrow	1	
	South Brent	2	
	Durleigh	1	
	Englishcombe	4	
	Englishcombe	5	
	Farrington Gurney ..	1	
	Fivehead	2	
	Fivehead	4	
	Ile Abbots	2	
	Kingston	3	
	Laverton	2	
	Litton	1	
	Litton	2	
	Loxton	1	
	Milton Clevedon ..	1	
	Stocklinch Magdalen ..	2	
	Stocklinch Magdalen ..	3	
	Tollard	1	
	Weare	3	
Wiltshire.	Norton Bavent	3	(Doubtful).

GROUP IV.

BELLS OF "YATTON" TYPE (1450–1480). Founder, William Warwick (?).

		Cross.	Other Marks.	Lettering.	Remarks.
Devonshire.					
Molland Botreaux	4	61	—	A	
Gloucestershire.					
Yate	3	25	Stop 81.	B	Date *c.* 1470.
Yate	4	25+61	—	B	

		Cross.	Other Marks.	Lettering.	Remarks.
Herefordshire.					
Hereford Cathedral	9	25+61	—	B	
Hereford Cathedral	10	—	Crown 30.	B	
Monmouthshire.					
Caldicot	8	25	Medallion.	A	
Somerset.					
Long Ashton ..	Service	25	Medallion and rose.	A	
Yatton	7	25	Medallion ; unique stop.	A	Date 1451.

GROUP V.

BELLS OF "SHIP" TYPE. (1420–1480. By John Gosselin ?)

(1) *With ship stamp.*[1]

		Cross.	Crown.	Lettering.
Devonshire.				
Sheepwash	Old 1	—	31 (*also hand*)	Tortworth.
Yarnscombe	Old 4	25	32 (two sizes)	No inscr.
Dorset.				
Langton Matravers	3	—	31	Abson.
Gloucestershire.				
Bristol, Temple ..	Sanctus.	—	—	
St. Thomas	5	61 (small size).	31	Abson.
Duntisbourne Rous	1	—	32 (small)	Alveston.
Oldbury-on-Hill ..	2	—	—	Alveston.
Staunton	Old	72	32	Abson.
Staverton..	1	—	31	
Tortworth	5	72	32	Tortworth.
Wapley	3	—	32 (also hand and knot).	Tortworth *and smalls.*
Wapley	4	—	32 (do.)	Abson *and smalls.*
Somerset.				
Backwell	Old 3	61	31	Tortworth.
Burrington	Old 6	—	31	Tortworth.
Crowcombe	3	25	31	
Gt. Elm	Old 1	—	32	
Gt. Elm	Old 2	72	31	

[1] *Glouc.*, fig 41. A smaller sized ship occurs on the bells at Duntisbourne Rous, Tortworth, Litton, Sutton Montis, Weston Bampfylde, and Henllys.

		Cross.	Crown.	Lettering.
Somerset (*continued*).				
Lamyatt	2, 3	—	32	
Limington	Old 4	—	31	
Litton	Old 4	—	31+32	
Northover	4	25+61	31+32	
Weston Bampfylde	1	—	32 (small)	Tortworth.
Sutton Montis ..	2	—	—	Alveston.
Wiltshire.				
Cherhill	2	—	31	
Brecknockshire.				
Llanelly	2	61 (small size).	31	Mixed Gothic.
Monmouthshire.				
Henllys	1	Small plain.	—	Alveston.
(2) *No ship ; cross 72.*				
Gloucestershire.				
Saul	1	72+25 (small).	—	Abson.
Somerset.				
Badgworth	3	72	Fleur-de-lys, 12	Abson.
Queen Camel	1	72	32	*Black-letter.*
Wiltshire.				
Calne	S.	72	—	*Black-letter.*
(3) *No ship or cross ; crown only.*				
Devonshire.				
Luffincott	2	31 or 32	—	Tortworth.
Glamorgan.				
Llysworney	1	32	—	Tortworth.
Gloucestershire.				
Abson	6	31	—	Abson.
Alveston	1	31	—	Alveston.
Alveston	2	32	—	Alveston.
Stoke Gifford	1	32 (small)	—	Alveston.
Tibberton	1	30	—	Alveston.
Herefordshire.				
St. Margaret	3	31 or 32	—	Alveston.

		Crown.	Other marks.	Lettering.
Monmouthshire.				
Llanwenarth	1	32	—	Alveston.
Somerset.				
Badgworth	1	32	—	Tortworth.
East Brent	2	31	—	Tortworth.
Bratton St. Maur ..	3	31	—	Alveston.
Brockley	2	31	—	Tortworth.
Cameley	2	32	—	Alveston.
Cameley	5	—	Fleur-de-lys, 12	Abson.
Charlton Queen ..	3	32	—	Tortworth.
Gt. Elm	Old 3	32	—	
Dinder	1	30	—	
Ditcheat	5	—	Wheel 38	Abson.
Trent	4	31	—	Abson.
Otterhampton ..	1	—	Wheel 10	Alveston.

(4) *Crown only; black-letter inscription.*

		Crown.
Gloucestershire.		
Abson	5	31
Horton	2	31
Somerset.		
Bream	1	32
Puckington	3	32
Whatley	2–4	
Bream	3	30
Wiltshire.		
Malmesbury	1	30

GROUP VI.

BELLS WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN CAPITALS, WITH CROSS 25 OR 29 (date about 1480–1500).

(1) *Cross* 25.

		Marks.	Lettering.
Devonshire.			
Warkleigh	3	Fleur-de-lys stop.	Abson.
Westleigh	4		*By T. Gefferies.*
Gloucestershire.			
Horton	3	81 stop	E. Harptree.
Pembrokeshire.			
St. David's Cathedral, Disused.			

		Marks.	Lettering.
Somerset.			
Evercreech	5	81 stop.	
Ile Abbots	4		
Kingston	4		E. Harptree.
Nynehead	5		Abson. *By T. Gefferies.*
Pitcombe	3		Abson.
		(2) *Cross* 29.	
Gloucestershire.			
Upper Slaughter ..	5		E. Harptree.
Woodchester	5	Stop 81	Abson
Herefordshire.			
Hereford Cathedral.	10	Crown 30	E. Harptree.
Somerset.			
Compton Dando ..	3	Stop 81	E. Harptree.
East Harptree.. ..	3		E. Harptree.
Holcombe	1	Stop 81.	
Stoke Rodney ..	2	Stop 81	Alveston.
Stoke Rodney ..	Old 1	(small cross)	Alveston.

GROUP VII.

BELLS BY R.T. (cross 29, crown 30, stop 81, black-letter throughout).

		Cross.	Crown.	Stop.
Devonshire.				
Clyst Honiton ..	6	—	30	—
Horwood	2	—	—	—
Gloucestershire.				
Bristol, St. Thomas	6	29	30	81
Yate	2	29	—	81
Pembrokeshire.				
Tenby	Disused	—	30	—
Somerset.				
Butcombe	2	29	—	81
Charlton Adam ..	3	29	—	81
Chilton	2	—	30	81
Fiddington	1	29	—	81
Ubley	4	—	30	81
Wiltshire.				
Box	3	29	—	81
Great Somerford ..	1	29	—	81
Westwood	Old 2	29 ?	—	—

(*b*) *Bells of similar type, but no initials.*

		Crown.	Stop.	
Devonshire.				
Lynton	1	30	— Possibly by T. Gefferies like the 3rd (see below).	
Gloucestershire.				
Ampney Crucis. ..	5	—	74	
Bristol Cathedral ..	1	—	81	Date 1450–1486.
Hanham Abbots ..	1	30	—	
Kingswood	1, 2	—	81	
Leighterton	1	—	—	
Herefordshire.				
Goodrich	3	30	—	
Somerset.				
Bream	2	—	81	
Cossington	2	—	81	
Doulting	2	30	81	
Hemington	2	30	81	
Hemington	4	—	81	
Pylle	3	—	81	
Swell..	2	—	81	
Wiltshire.				
Kemble	3	—	81	
West Kington ..	2	30	81	
Grittleton	5	30	—	
Littleton Drew ..	2	30	—	
Winsley	3	30	—	
Luckington	2	—	—	

(*c*) *Similar type, but with initial capitals.*

		Stop.	
Gloucestershire.			
Westerleigh	5	81	Small capitals.
Somerset.			
Charterhouse Hinton	2	81	
Queen Charlton ..	4	81	
Nunney	5	81	
Priddy	2	81	
Wookey	3	81	
Wiltshire.			
Littleton Drew ..	1	81	

(*d*) *Cross 29 with rose and initial capitals of E. Harptree type.*

Gloucestershire.	
Swindon	3
Somerset.	
Langridge	1

Wiltshire.				
Grittleton	3			
Little Hinton	—			
Poulshot	1			

GROUP VIII.

BELLS BY THOS. GEFFERIES (1505–1545).

(*a*) *With cross* 25.

Devonshire.			
Westleigh	4	—	Inscription in capitals.
Alwington	2, 4 (small size).		
Huntshaw	3		
Thornbury	3 (small size).		
Monmouthshire.			
Llantilio Pertholey ..	4		
Somerset.			
Charlynch	3		
Churchill	3		
Holcombe	2		
Weston Zoyland ..	2		
St. Catherine's ..	4		

(*b*) *With crosses* 25 *and* 29.

		Crown.	Stop.
Glamorgan.			
Porthkerry	2	30	61
Somerset.			
Dinder	2	30	81
Hawkridge	4	30	—

(*c*) *With cross* 29.

Cornwall.			
Towednack	3	—	81
Devonshire.			
Brendon	1, 2	30	—
Lynton	3	30	—
Glamorgan.			
St. Mary Church ..	2	30	—
Gloucestershire.			
Bristol St. Werburgh	3	30	81
Stoke Gifford	2	30	81+38
Somerset.			
Greinton	1	—	81
Hawkridge	5	30	81
Hatch, West	3	—	81
Hatch, West	4	30	81
Holford	2	30	81

		Crown.	Stop.	
Somerset (*continued*).				
Shapwick	2	—	—	
Stoke Pero	3	32 ?	81	
Whitestaunton ..	2	30	81	
Wiltshire.				
Box	2	30	—	English inscription.
Littleton Drew ..	3	30	—	English inscription.
Gloucestershire.	(*d*) *No cross.*			
Brimpsfield	1	30	—	English inscription.
Devonshire.				
Molland	2	—	—	
Somerset.				
Dowlish Wake ..	2	—	38	
Laverton	1	—	81+38	
Puriton	4	—	Fleur-de-lys	
Dorset.				
Wambrook	5	—	38	
Glamorgan.	(*e*) *Unusual cross.*			
Penarth	Sanctus.			
St. Mary Church ..	1			

(*f*) *Bells with initials T.I.* (? for T.G.).

Pembrokeshire.				
Hodgeston	2	Cross 25 small size (as stop).		
Wiltshire.				
Fyfield	1	do.		Curious minuscules.

GROUP IX.

(*a*) *Bells by Henry Jefferies* (1545–1555).

		Cross.	Crown.	Stop.	
Gloucestershire.					
Abson	3	—	—	38 and fleur-de-lys.	English inscription.
Somerset.					
Backwell	2	25	—	Fleur-de-lys.	
Butcombe	3	25	—	do.	
Clapton-in-Gordano	4	—	—	38 and fleur-de-lys.	
Norton St. Philip ..	4	25	—	—	
Stoke Rodney ..	3	—	—	Fleur-de-lys	English inscription.
Wiltshire.					
Colerne	7	29	30	—	
Overton	1	—	30	—	
Westwood	Old 3 and 4	?	—	—	
Winsley	1	25	—	Fleur-de-lys.	

(*b*) *Bells of similar style, but no initials.*

		Cross.	Crown.	Stop.	
Devonshire.					
Challacombe	3	25 small	—	Fleur-de-lys.	
Gloucestershire.					
Hartpury	3	—	—	do.	
Somerset.					
Bathampton	3, 5	25 small	—	do.	
Clapton-in-Gordano	5	25 small	—	do.	
Combehay	3	—	—	do.	English inscn.
High Littleton ..	2	25 small	—	do.	
Stoke Rodney ..	4	—	—	do.	

Cross Glouc. 25 (*with smalls; no initials*).

		Cross.	Other marks.	
Devonshire.				
Broadhembury ..	1	Small size	—	
Iddesleigh	4	—	—	
Woodbury	6	—	Rose (new type).	Mixed Gothic.
Gloucestershire.				
Elberton	1	Small size	Wheel 38	Rough large smalls.
Gloucester St. Nicholas	5			
Siddington	Old 2			
Pembrokeshire.				
Rudbaxton	1	Small size		
Somerset.				
Buckland Dinham ..	5	Small size		
Curry Rivell	1	—	—	Date about 1508
Fivehead	1			
Halse	2			
Kilve	Old 3			
Milton Clevedon ..	4			
Puriton	3	—	—	? By T. G. (*cf.* the 4th).
Stocklinch Ottersay	3			
Stringston	2			
Tellisford	2			
Woolverton	1, 2			
Wrington ..	Sanctus	Small size		
Wiltshire.				
Holt	4	—	Medallion as at Yatton.	
Winkfield	3			

Doubtful Examples.

Somerset.	
Pitcombe	1 and old 2

BELLS CAST BY THE PURDUES AT BRISTOL.

(N.B.—Only those bearing the founders' names or initials are included. Bells by the earlier William Purdue are also omitted, as it is doubtful whether they were cast at Bristol.)

I.—ROGER PURDUE I.

1601. Horsington, Somerset, 4.
1602. S. Perrott, Dorset, 2.
1603. Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset, 3, 4.
Handborough, Oxfordshire, 4.
1604. L. Halstock, Dorset, 4.
1605. W. Lydford, Somerset, 4.[1]
1607. E. Camel, Somerset, 4.
Keynsham, Somerset, 6.
E. Pennard, Somerset, 2.
Sutton Mallet, Somerset, 2.
Trent, Somerset, 3.
1608. Norton-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, old 2, 5.
1609. Biddisham, Somerset, 1.
Ilchester, Somerset, 5.
1611. Winkfield, Wilts, 2.
1612. Heytesbury, Wiltshire, 4.
1613. Chilmark, Wiltshire, 4.
1614. Compton Chamberlayne, Wiltshire, 4.
Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire, 4.
Plympton, Devon, 4, 8.[2]
Combe Hay, Somerset, 2.
Freshford, Somerset, old 4.
1615. Henstridge, Somerset, 4.
1616. Blackford, Somerset, 2.
Boyton, Wiltshire, 1, 4.
Westbury, Wiltshire, 5.
1617. Wickham, Berkshire, 1.
1618. Alkerton, Oxfordshire, 3.

[1] With George Purdue ; not certainly cast at Bristol.
[2] See preceding note.

1619. Enford, Wiltshire, 2.
Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, old 3, 4.
Upton Lovell, Wiltshire, 1.
1620. Pewsey, Wiltshire, 5.
Westbury, Wiltshire, 3.
1621. Hatherop, Gloucestershire, S.
1622. Stratton St. Margaret, Wiltshire, 3.
Bathampton, Somerset, 5.
1623. S. Stoke, Somerset, 1, 2.
Bristol, St. Mary Port, Gloucestershire, S.
Cliffe Pypard, Wiltshire, old S.
Stanton Fitzwarren, Wiltshire, old S.
1624. Potterne, Wiltshire, 3, 6.
Wells, St. Cuthbert, Somerset, old 5.
1625. Pawlett, Somerset, 5.
1626. All Cannings, Wiltshire, 1, 3.
1627. Caundle Bishop, Dorset, 3.
Long Bredy, Dorset, 2.
Stratton, Dorset, 4.
Compton Paunceford, Somerset, 1.
1628. Biddisham, Somerset, 2, 4.
S. Brent, Somerset, old 4.
Yeovilton, Somerset, 2.
1629. W. Buckland, Somerset, 6.
Nynehead, Somerset, 4.
Stockland Bristol, Somerset, old 2.
1631. Durleigh, Somerset, 4.
1632. Cothelstone, Somerset, 1.
1633. E. Camel, Somerset, 6.
Ile Abbots, Somerset, 3 (with William).
?E. Ogwell, Devonshire, 1, 2.
1633. Piddlehinton, Dorset, 5.
Weymouth Town Hall, Dorset, 1.
1634. Halstock, Dorset, 2, 5.
Cubert, Cornwall, 3.
Litton, Somerset, 6.

1635. S. Brent, Somerset, 1.
Chilton, Somerset, 3.
N. Poorton, Dorset, 1.
1636. Netherbury, Dorset, 3.
Perranuthnoe, Cornwall, 2.
Northover, Somerset, 1.
Sutton Montis, Somerset, 1.
1637. Hilton, Dorset, 3.
1638. St. Buryan, Cornwall, 2.
1639. Lanlivery, Cornwall, 2, 5.
Manston, Dorset, 1.
1640. Chiselborough, Somerset, 4.
Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornwall, 3.

II.—WILLIAM AND ROGER PURDUE II.

(1) *William only* (1637–48).

1637. Stocklinch Ottersay, Somerset, 2.
1638. Brompton Ralph, Somerset, 1.
1640. Winterbourne Zelstone, Dorset, 1.
1641. Fontmell Magna, Dorset, 4.
Ibberton, Dorset, 4.
Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity, Dorset, 5.
Nunton, Wiltshire, 3.
1646. Bradford, Somerset, 4.
1647. Enmore, Somerset, 1.
Otterhampton, Somerset, 3.
Axminster, Devonshire, old.
Dalwood, Devonshire, 4.
1648. Clatworthy, Somerset, 2.
Skilgate, Somerset, 3.
Withycombe, Somerset, 3.

(2) *William and Roger* (1649–69).

1649. Bristol, St. John, Gloucestershire, 2, 5, 6.
Horton, Gloucestershire, 1.
1650. Dyrham, Gloucestershire, 2.
Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, 2, 6.
S. Perrott, Dorset, 3 (R. only).

Avebury, Wiltshire, 3 (W. only).
Westbury, Wiltshire, 3 (R. only).
1652. Colerne, Wiltshire, 5.
Hillmarton, Wiltshire, 2.
Ogbourne, St. George, Wiltshire, 4, 5.
Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, old 5.
1653. Bristol, Temple, Gloucestershire, 3.
Marlborough, St. Mary, Wiltshire, 2, 4 (W. only).
Nettleton, Wiltshire, 4, 5 (W. only).
Staplegrove, Somerset, 3 (W. only).
1654. Weston-in-Gordano, Somerset, 1, 3, 5.
1655. Fiddington, Somerset, 2.
Wick St. Lawrence, Somerset, 1, 2, 5.
1656. Winsham, Somerset, old 1.
Farway, Devon, 1.
1657. Bristol, Temple, Gloucestershire, old 5, 6.
Doynton, Gloucestershire, 3.
Bicknoller, Somerset, 2, 3.
Orchard Portman, Somerset, 1, 3.
Raddington, Somerset, 4.
Kilton, Somerset, 3 (W. only).
Stoke St. Mary, Somerset, 4 (W. only).
1658. Widcombe, Somerset, 2 (R. only).
1661. Stringston, Somerset, 1.
Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, 8 (?).
1662. Wanborough, Wiltshire, 3, 5.
1663. Devizes, St. Mary, Wiltshire, 1, 5, 6.
Liddington, Wiltshire, 1, 3.
Great Somerford, Wiltshire, old 4 (R. only).
Berwick Bassett, Wiltshire, 3.
1664. Broad Hinton, Wiltshire, 4, 6.
W. Kington, Wiltshire, 3, 4 (R. only).
Wanborough, Wiltshire, 4.
Shalbourne, Berkshire, 3, 4.
Doynton, Gloucestershire, 1 (R. only).
Siston, Gloucestershire, 4, 5 (R. only).

1665. Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire, old 1.
Holt, Wiltshire, 1.
Burrington, Somerset, 3, 5 (W. only).
1666. Bristol, St. Thomas, Gloucestershire, 7, 8 (R. only).
1667. Towednack, Cornwall, 1 (R. only).
Chiseldon, Wiltshire, 5 (W. only).
1668. W. Monkton, Somerset, 3.
St. Decuman's, Somerset, 6.
Sampford Arundell, Somerset, 5.
1669. Brislington, Somerset, 1, 4.
Keynsham, Somerset, 8.
Marlborough, St. Mary, Wiltshire, 6.
Bitton, Gloucestershire, 4.
Dyrham, Gloucestershire 6 (W. only).
Stapleton, Gloucestershire, 4.
1680 (*sic*). Kingswear, Devonshire, 3.
(3) *Roger Purdue alone* (1679–88).
1669. Titherington, Gloucestershire, 1.
1670. Bristol Cathedral, Gloucestershire, 4.
1674. Edmondsham, Dorset, 2.
1675. Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornwall, 1.
1676. Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, old 1.
Cameley, Somerset, 3.
1677. Devizes, St. John, Wiltshire, 3, 8 and old 7.
1678. Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, 3, 4.
1680. Puxton, Somerset, 2.
1682. Spaxton, Somerset, 2.
Abbenhall, Gloucestershire, 3.
1683. Worle, Somerset, 4.
Overton, Wiltshire, old 5.
1684. Easton Grey, Wiltshire, 2, 3.
Carhampton, Somerset, 5, 6.
Kingston Seymour, Somerset, 5.
1687. Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, 1.
1688. Dunster, Somerset, 3.
N.D. Curry Rivel, Somerset, 2.

FRESH MATERIAL EVIDENCE RELATING TO NORMAN GLOUCESTER.

Confirmation of Grants of Land to St. Peter's, Gloucester, by Henry I., a.d. 1114, at Gloucester.

Of the following deeds the first one is of prime importance, and it is difficult to perceive how it can have been overlooked by the local historians of Gloucester, for it is nothing less than King Henry I.'s Confirmation of the great gifts of land to Serlo's new Abbey, made during a vacancy of the See of Worcester, and at Gloucester itself, probably in April, 1114, when he led an army to Wales. I owe thanks to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester for permitting me to complete certain of my researches, to which are due not only the following, but the very remarkable Charter (of Lisieux), October, 1106, printed by me in *Notes and Queries*, March, 1919.

(Reg. A, f 12, Abbot Froucester.)

Carta Regis Henrici de Terra in Maisemore et Confirmatio ejusdem de terris in diversis comitatibus.

(The style of the King and the usual formula descriptive of those to whom he addresses himself has suffered erasure and alteration, so that it no longer pertains to the Charter. Otherwise the latter is complete.)

Sciatis me dedisse Deo et S. Petro de Glocestria et Serloni Abbati ad victum monachorum terram de Maisemore sicuti ego ipse in meo dominio (demesne) melius habui scilicet cum omnibus rebus illi terrae pertinentibus et sciatis Adelinam[1] uxorem Rogerii de Ivreio (Ivri) meo concessu dedisse ecclesiae

[1] Daughter of Hugh de Grantesmenil, died at Rheims 1091, buried at St. Evroult.

S. Petri de Glocestria et monachis terram illam quam habebat in Broctrop [1] et terram quam Rogerius de Gloecestria dedit ecclesie S. Petri de Gloc. pro anima fratris sui Herberti (d. 1086) scilicet duos Radnihtes et unam ecclesiam (at Westwode [2]) cum una hida terrae et unum molendinum meo concessu dedisse et in Deveneschira terram quandam que vocatur Seldena de Goscelino de Pomereia [3] et de Radulfo Bloiet ultra Savernam terram que vocatur Rudelay [4] dimidiam hidam terrae quam Willelmus de Boleneia [5] dedit eis concessu domini sui Radulfi et concedo tres elemosinas que Bernardo de Novo Mercato [6] dedit (A.D. 1088) eis scilicet [7] Glesbury cum omnibus ad eam spectantibus et totam decimam totius dominii (demesne) sui quod habet in Brechinio [8] scilicet annone pecorum caseorum (cheeses) venationum mellis in super eciam ecclesiam de Coure [9] cum tota decima illius parrochie et terra ad ipsam ecclesiam pertinente et unam hidam que vocatur Bece [10] terram etiam de Hamtona quam Willelmus Revellus [11] dedit (1102) eis concessu Bernardo de Novo Mercato concedo ecclesiam Sancti Cadoci [12] cum xv. carucatis terrae que dedit [13] Robertus filius Hamonis testibus Abbate Girmundo (of Winchcombe) et Radulfo Bloiet concedo ecclesiam quoque [14] S. Gundeli (*Newport,* co. Monmouth) quam frater meus Rex dedit Sancto Petro cum dominio (demesne) quod ibi habebat teste Roberto filio Hamonis ecclesiam quoque de Cernei [15] cum decima ad eam pertinente et ecclesiam S. Helene (Alveston) cum una virgata terrae que dedit Walter Vicecomes testibus Girmundo [16] Abbate (de Winchcombe) et Rogerio de Glocestr' [17] et Hugone Parvo [18] Concedo etiam terra illam quam

[1] Brookthorp. This is Roger the son of Durand and cousin of Walter de Gloucester.

[2] In Herefordshire. [3] Pomeroy. [4] Rodley before 1086.

[5] Bulley on Severn, given in 1103.

[6] Father-in-law of Milo, Earl of Hereford.

[7] Glasbury. [8] Brecknock. [9] Cowarne, co. Hereford.

[10] In Cowarne. [11] Will. Revel.

[12] At Llancarvan, co. Glamorgan. [13] *c.* 1100. [14] S. Gundel.

[15] North Cerney. [16] 1095–1122.

[17] Wounded near Falaise; died 1105.

[18] Hugh the Little, tenant of Walter the Sheriff.

Rogerius de Glocestr' dedit eis pro escambio Westburie scilicet Athelegam (*Hatherley*) et Sanderst concedo etiam ecclesiam de Wirectebiria[1] et ecclesiam de Laverchestoc (*Larkstoke*) quas Robertus Gernon[2] dedit eis et omnia que ad easdem ecclesias pertinent et dimidium molendini et medietatem terrae quae ad illud pertinet teste Mathilde Regina (d. 1118) et Rogerio (1107–39) Episc. Salisberri et Willelmo (1107–29) Epis. Wintoniae et Bernardo Capellano[3] et Unfride de Albinio apud Teckesberiam et quandam decimam (*i.e.* 9s) de Roberto Beckefort apud Aicote[4] concedo ecclesiam S. Paterni et terram quam Gislebertus filius Ricardi dedit eis (A.D. 1111)[5] inter divisiones maris et duarum aquarum et in super medietatem magnae piscature sue et decimas omnium rerum de dominio suo appendentem ad Castellum suum de Pennedich[6] scilicet annone venationis carminum (*wool*) et coreorum (*hides*) caseorum (*cheeses*) vitulorum pistrinorum molendinorum pascuagiorum (*pastures*) hujus donacionis testes Hugo[7] de Laci Octridus[8] et Blaganeret Walenses (Welshmen) Willelmus de Curcune[9] Rannulfus de Baschevilla, Alveredus de Bernavale, Robertus Oil de Larun[10] Hugo de Loventon et Laurentius Willelmus filius Johannis[11] Droco Jerevered (*i.e.* Jorwerth) concedo etiam domos et terras quas habeat in Glocestria ex dono Adelaise[12] vice-comitissa teste Waltero filio suo et Hugone Parvo, et Roberto proposito (*Reeve*) et Rannulfo clerico et Rev(ell)o Barbato scilicet terram et domos

[1] Wraysbury, co. Bucks. [2] *c.* 1109–18.

[3] Holder of a prebend in Berkeley. *Cf.* D. S. under Roger de Berkeley. Later (1115–47) Bishop of St. David's.

[4] 1104–1114. *Cf. Landboc Winchc.*, i. 212.

[5] Gilbert FitzRichard, holder of Striguil, ancestor of De Clare family.

[6] *i.e.* Penwedick in Wales. [7] Died 1121. [8] Ughtred.

[9] Will. de Curzon. [10] Nick-name *Thief's eye*.

[11] Youngest brother of Pain FitzJohn.

[12] Wife of Durand the Sheriff.

quas habeat de Rannulfo clerico et omnes domos et tenuras quas habent in Glocestria aut dono aut pacto (?).

Has omnes elemosinas firmiter et perpetualiter habendas S. Petro de Glocestria pro anima patris mei matrisque mei et fratris mei Regis Willelmi et pro salute anime meae et Matildis Regine uxoris meae concessi et confirmavi anno ab incarnatione Domini mille centesimo XIIII° indicione VII. anno regni mei XIII° apud Glocestria (*i.e.* 1112 Aug. 5—Aug. 5, 1113).[1]

GRANT BY CECILIA (FITZJOHN), COUNTESS OF HEREFORD, C. 1157, AT EBBWORTH, PAINSWICK.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod Ego Cecilia, Comitissa de Herefordie filia Pagani filii Johannis dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Waltero de Baioco nutrico meo (*i.e.* my tutor) terram meam de Ebbeworth pro servicio suo et homagio suo integre et plenario et honorifice scilicet illam terram quam tenuit Osbertus qui fuit herbergiator (*i.e.* major-domo) patris mei Pagani filii Johannis (d. 1136) eo die et anno quo predictus Osbertus fuit vivus et mortuus tenendam de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate ille et heredes sui imperpetuum liberum et quietum ab omni servicio et consuetudine scilicet in bosco et plano in viis in semitis in pasturis et in molendinis in stagnis in ripis in pratis et exitibus, etc.

Walter de Bayeux is to render two shillings at four terms annually for the same.

Witnesses: William FitzJohn.
William de Eggeworth.
Richard de Sauna.

Walter de Baius (*Bayeux*), in like manner, grants the same land at Ebbworth and whatever he possesses in Wyck (*Painswick*) by gift of the Countess Cecilia to the Monks at

[1] There is good reason to regard the figure XIII° as a scribal error. Hence the date will be, as the Indiction shows, 1113–14.

Gloucester, and makes it over by deed and seal and delivery in their Chapter-House at Gloucester.

The witnesses for him are interesting likewise :—

Helie de Giffard (of *Brimsfield*).
Magister de Pateshull.
Magister de Brackeley.
Roger, parson of Wyck (*Painswick*).

William FitzJohn was youngest of the three highly-placed brothers, Eustace (d. 1157), Pain (d. 1136), and himself (d. 1175).

William de Edgworth I believe to have been father of Peter de Edgworth, Sheriff of Gloucester *c.* 1221.

Elie de Giffard became a monk in 1163.

Roger, the parson of Painswick, must, I think, be placed after 1151, when the great quarrel between Lantony at Gloucester and the Countess Cecilia over the Advowson of Wyck had been settled, and John, the priest whom she had put in there, was withdrawn in favour of a Lantony presentment: probably Roger, above-recorded, was the result of this. Hence we may date the transaction to within eleven years, or, dividing these, call it *circa* 1157—early in the reign of Henry II.

Walter de Bayeux was probably one of the natural sons of Bishop Odo, the Conqueror's half-brother; and he here appears in the interesting capacity of the "Tutor," or "Master" of Cecilia's education. She was married to Roger before he became Earl of Hereford in succession to Milo, his father (*c.* 1136), and was probably born in 1123–24. It will be remembered that her mother was Sibilla de Laci, sister of Hugh, Roger and Walter.

Of interest, likewise, is the reference to Osbert, the *Herbergiator* of Pain FitzJohn, who had been previously enfeoffed of Ebbworth. His office, probably, was that of *Major-Domo* at the Castle at Painswick. Before these documents became known to the writer, the explanation of

the early possession of Ebbworth (120 acres) by the Abbey of St. Peter was wanting. Cecilia lived to a great age (cf. *A Cotteswold Manor*, pp. 67–69), and was alive in 1202, having been married to (1) Roger, son of Milo, Earl of Hereford (d. 1157), (2) William of Poitou, (3) Walter of Mayenne, by none of whom she had issue.

PEOPLE OF SOME IMPORTANCE IN MEDIÆVAL GLOUCESTER.

By W. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

The Bodleian Library holds a book belonging to Jesus College and entitled "Evangelia SS. Johannis, Lucae, Matthiae." It is inscribed, "Olim Monasterii de Winchcombe ex dono Johannis Gloucester utrinque mutilatum" (partly mutilated). (Cf. *Landboc*, vol. ii., p. liv.)

Within it is written: "This boke was givyn unto the Monastery at Winchcombe by John Gloucester some tyme of Gloucester, dyar." The writing is of the thirteenth century: therefore it is a precious relic, and must be the gift of a prosperous and prominent burgess of Gloucester in those pious days of Henry III., when so much religious building was proceeding in every quarter of this Norman-walled and castled city. By trade a dyer (tinctor), he had married doubtless, and should be traceable in the municipal records there. We have seen how it became possible to trace the contemporary John of Gloucester, King's Mason, from Gloucester to Westminster, to Windsor, and Guildford, and back to Minsterworth. Let us see if we can do something with this namesake, of another more stationary calling.

If, first of all, we turn to Register A of Abbot Froucester (MS. in Chapter Library at Gloucester), fol. 467, we find also a grant by John of Gloucester, Dyer, "for the good of my soul and the souls of my forebears, I have given and granted to God and the Chapel of blessed S. Brigida, which now is in the Infirmary of the Monks (of St. Peter's Abbey), a rent of 5 shillings from certain land lying between the bridges which William Torel and his heirs released in perpetuity." His witnesses are William, the Writer; William de Sumery;

and Stephen of Cornwall ; the latter two being the Provosts, or Reeves, of Gloucester in 1249. Probability seems to point to identity of these " Donors."

If from this we betake our research a step further in the direction indicated, the Corporation records (W. H. Stevenson) help us not a little. *c.* 1230 we open upon a grant of Reiner, " the palmer," to John the Dyer, son of Sampson of Eckington, of a piece of land (free of land-gavel) lying next Reiner's own land, and again next to the land of William the Dyer, who may, or may not, be a near relative. They constantly appear together as witnesses to grants. Another grant to the same John, of land in the Fuller's Lane (Venella fullonum), Parish of St. Nicholas, occurs by way of " demise " from William, son of Asketill of Liliton (No. 271) ; so, it is obvious that John the Dyer was a man of possessions. Moreover, his father is shown to have been Sampson of Eckington (near Pershore). Now Reiner the Palmer had a wife, Matilda, who appears as joint-owner with him in those his grants ; further, they possessed a daughter, Isabel, who married Henry, the son of an important person, namely, Henry the Goldsmith, and who kept a shop hard by their land in Ebridge Street (Parish of St. Nicholas). John the Dyer, of Gloucester, was witness to their marriage transaction, *i.e.* the grant of their shop.

But, before proceeding further with this group, let me notice the Torels above-mentioned, whose land was released, we saw, in perpetuity. In fact, the family does not henceforth, though prosperous, figure further at this period in Gloucester ; but possibly, like many well-to-do individuals at that stirring portion of middle thirteenth century, it moved to the larger sphere of London. The Torels, it is clear, had lived in Gloucester, surrounded by the Masons, Founders, Goldsmiths and Dyers, in that new extension of the city secured by the building in 1170–75 of Henry II.'s West-gate Bridge ; and, perforce, they belonged to one or another of those hereditary callings. There may have been two William

Torels, father and son. The first occurs before 1220 (No 139 C. Corp. Rec.), and in (*c.*) 1250 (No. 448, 449 *id.*) William Torel, the above-mentioned (who released the before-mentioned plot of land between the bridges to John the Dyer), also released an annual rent (20d.) from other adjoining land which Torel had given to one Robert of Bredon in free marriage with his daughter Cecilia. A little earlier (*c.* 1240) we find Alice, daughter of Roger, son of Cecil [1] quit-claiming to John the Dyer 3 marcs which he had paid for her, "magnum negotium," with a 5s. annual rent issuing from *the Mansion* of the Torels between the bridges, "which William (Torel) yearly gave me free from all service or exaction soever," and I guarantee this same rent "to John the Dyer, and his heirs, and I renounce every right both for myself and my heirs which we had in the aforesaid rent." This deed dates *c.* 1240. Thomas, Dean of Gloucester, D. John Payn (*Chaplain*) and Walter (*Deacon*) are the witnesses. [2]

From this we gather that the Torels had owned a large house (*Mansio*) and were thriving folk, and that in addition to Cecilia Torel, wife of Robert of Bredon, [3] William Torel was closely related to Alice, daughter of Roger, son of Seissyl. Perhaps, therefore, his daughter Cecilia derived her name not from St. Cecilia, but from a Welsh forebear (see Cal. Corp. Rec., No. 119, note 3). Also the five shillings given to God and St. Bridget's Chapel in the Infirmary is accounted for. Further, it must be added, they are found owning certain land at Minsterworth, being a field called *Cowmede* ("Cumede") of 3 acres. This, later in the century, passed from Roger, fourth son of Roger Fitz-Cecil (Seissyl) to another William the Dyer and Alice his wife (? sister of Henry the Goldsmith). In (*c.*) 1287 William the Dyer quit-claimed certain rents to his daughter Margery, together with Anastasia, daughter of

[1] *i.e.* Seissyl, Welsh personal name.

[2] Ex. Reg. B, Abbot Froucester.

[3] Perhaps a son of Richard of Bredon, a citizen of Gloucester (*c.*) 1200. Cf. *Trans. B. and G., Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxviii., p. 25, Robert of Bredon was living 1258.

Henry the Goldsmith. The last-named was then succeeded by his son Peter the Goldsmith, and Henry the younger and Richard the Burgess. The whole of which series of transactions, it may be granted, strongly points to certain intimate family relationships.

It may be of interest to suggest, therefore, that another Henry of Gloucester, citizen and goldsmith of London, son of William of Gloucester, and Willelma, daughter of Thomas of Basings (parents of John of Gloucester, goldsmith and founder), who died December 15th, 1332, were with much probability the descendants of the Goldsmiths of Ebridge Street, Gloucester, prominent in Henry III.'s reign above given. For trades were strongly hereditary in those times. William, the father of this last Henry, was of course the same King's Chief Goldsmith in 1256–57 who was in charge of the Mint, who completed the shrine-work for the Confessor's tomb in 1269, and a multitude of fine statuettes and jewelled figurines, especially a small effigy (? gilt bronze) of Katharine, daughter of Henry III., for her tomb in Westminster Abbey.

But it is perhaps of even more significance further to suggest that the William Torel, Goldsmith of London, who made (*c.* 1280) the recumbent bronze effigies of Eleanor and of Henry III. at Westminster, may have been indeed the son of the William Torel whose mansion in the Ebridge Street, Gloucester, in that reign had passed to Cecilia Torel and her husband Robert of Bredon "in free marriage." It is the more remarkable that in 1355 we find a Thomas of Bredon and a Thomas of Gloucester Masons at Westminster Abbey, and in 1360 Robert of Gloucester, King's Mason at Windsor, occurs in conjunction with John de Sponley (K. M.), doubtless a native of Spoonley, near Winchcombe, not (I think) as Sir William St. John Hope tentatively suggested in his *Windsor Monograph* (vol. i.) from far-off Shropshire.

Reiner the Palmer was already living (*c.* 1240), (*cf.* W. H.

Stevenson, Cal. Corp. Records, Glos., No. 383–384) when he released and sold (with assent of Matilda his wife) a 2s. rent from land purchased from him by William the Stamper (Cnusare) in order to enlarge a piece of land already belonging to the latter.

In 1273 Peter the Goldsmith (Clerk of the Pyx) possessed, by grant from Henry the Money-Changer, a shop in Gloucester next to the land that formerly belonged to Reiner the Palmer, and towards the bridge in Ebridge Street (Gloucester), and in 1250 the same Henry the Changer was witness with John of Gloucester, King's Mason, to a grant of land in Ebridge Street by the Prior of St. Bartholomew (their neighbour) to one John of Eldersfield.

This, I venture to think, may contribute not a little toward showing how important a place as the begetter of artists of various kinds was that thirteenth-century city of Gloucester, where, in addition to the Norman monasteries of St. Oswald's and St. Peter's and Lanthony, there were then building St. Bartholomew's Priory, a Priory of Carmelites (site, the modern Cattle Market), and near Southgate both a Dominican and a Franciscan house, thus surrounding the King's Castle on every side, except on that overlooking the river westward. All the above-mentioned individuals were interested by the arising, in their midst, under the Queen's patronage, of St. Bartholomew's Priory Hospital; while certain of them were employed in intimate handiwork at the royal Castle hard by. It is perhaps only by collecting and grouping these individuals, and identifying their movements between London and Gloucester and Windsor, the royal cities, that we can fully realise how Gloucester presently became the true originator of the style (*c.* 1350) known as Perpendicular.

[1] Since my paper in vol. xl. *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, I have further been enabled to identify the "*Frater Johannes*" who was the architect of Hailes Abbey (see note, p. 166), employed by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the king's brother. He appears in 1237 as Custos of the work on the Queen's Lodgings at Windsor (Close Roll, a. 12 Hen. III.).

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

(*As amended at the Annual Meeting, 22nd July*, 1918.)

Name and Objects of the Society.

I.—The Society shall be called "The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society."

Its objects shall be to promote an interest in the antiquities of Bristol and Gloucestershire, and to encourage the study of Archæology :

(*a*) By holding Meetings in the County or its vicinity.

(*b*) By printing for its Members Transactions of its Meetings, and Papers on Antiquarian, Genealogical or Historical subjects.

(*c*) By printing (so far as its funds will permit) ancient records and MSS. relating to Bristol or Gloucestershire.

(*d*) By the establishment of Libraries and Museums.

Constitution of the Society.

II.—The Society shall consist of Subscribing and Honorary Members.

III.—The election of Subscribing Members is delegated to the Council, and shall be conducted in the manner following : Any lady or gentleman who desires to become a Member of the Society must be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society, and her or his name must be forwarded to the General Secretary on a prescribed form signed by the proposer and seconder. The names of all candidates thus entered on forms which have been received by the General Secretary, together with those of their respective proposers and seconders,

are to be printed on the notice of the next Meeting of Council held after their receipt, at which Meeting they will be submitted for election. Every Member shall on election pay an entrance fee of ten shillings and sixpence, and shall pay an annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence. A Member may at any time compound for the annual subscription by a present payment of seven pounds and seven shillings. Subscriptions are payable on the 1st of January in respect of the year for which they are due.

IV.—The Council may at any time nominate for election at a General Meeting of the Society as an Honorary Member any person on account of his eminence in archæology or of special services rendered to the Society. Honorary Members shall not be liable to the payment of entrance fee or subscriptions, but shall have all the rights and privileges of ordinary Members.

V.—A Library, Society, or other Institution may, with the sanction of the Council, subscribe ten shillings and sixpence a year to the Society due on the 1st of January of each year, and shall be entitled to receive all publications issued without further payment to ordinary Members during such year, but shall not be entitled to compound for its subscriptions. The Secretary of such an Institution, or his nominee, shall be entitled to the same privileges (with the exception of the power of voting) as regards attendance at meetings as a subscribing Member.

VI.—All Members shall be entitled to attend the Meetings of the Society, and to receive copies of such of the Society's Transactions as are printed for the period of their membership; but no copy of the Transactions for any year will be forwarded to a Member whose subscription for that year is in arrear. Members will be entitled to free access to the Society's Libraries, and to the use of the books, at such times and subject to such conditions as the Council may from time to time determine.

VII.—Membership of the Society shall cease

(*a*) By voluntary resignation, after payment of all subscriptions that may be due.

(*b*) By breach of the Rules of the Society.

(*c*) By conduct which, in the opinion of the Council, would bring discredit on the Society.

Provided that no Member shall cease to belong to the Society under clauses (*b*) or (*c*) of this Rule until a resolution to that effect has been passed by the Council. A copy of any such resolution shall be forwarded to the Member to whom it relates.

The Council may also remove a Member's name from the list of Subscribing Members if his subscription is two years in arrear.

VIII.—Ladies or Gentlemen may, on the introduction of a Member, join the Society as Lady Members or Associates for a year. Each Lady Member shall pay a subscription of five shillings, and each Associate a subscription of ten shillings and sixpence. They shall be entitled to attend (but not to vote at) all General Meetings of the Society, other than Business Meetings, and to join all Excursions. They will not be entitled to receive the Society's Transactions, but Associates may purchase copies of the Society's Transactions at half-price. The tickets of Lady Members are transferable among members of the same household.

IX.—The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of ex-officio Members and elected Members.

The ex-officio Members of the Council shall be :

The President of the Society,
The Chairman of Council,
The Vice-Chairman of Council,
The Vice-Presidents of the Society,
The Honorary General Secretary,
The Honorary Secretary for Bristol,
The Honorary Treasurer,
The Editor of the Society's Transactions,
The Local Secretaries.

X.—The President, and the Vice-Presidents, shall be elected annually at the General Meeting of the Society.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council shall be elected by the Council, annually, but shall not hold office for more than three consecutive years.

If the Chairman of the Council represents Bristol the Vice-Chairman shall, unless there is any reason to the contrary, represent Gloucestershire, and *vice versa*.

The President shall take the Chair at all General Meetings of the Society, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents elected by the Members present. The Chairman of Council, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at all meetings of that body, and in the absence of the Vice-Chairman the Chair shall be taken by some other Member of the Council elected by the Members who are present.

The Vice-Presidents of the Society shall not exceed fifteen in number. They shall be elected, when practicable, with a view to the Representation on the Council of different parts of the County. They shall only be nominated for re-election if they are taking a practical interest in the Society's work.

XI.—The Treasurer shall be elected annually. The account of the Society at the Bank shall be kept in his name, and he shall sign all cheques for payments approved by the Council.

XII.—The General Secretary and the Secretary for Bristol shall be elected annually. The General Secretary shall personally or by deputy attend the Meetings of the Society and of the Council, and enter in a Minute Book the proceedings and shall afterwards carry out the instructions and resolutions passed at such Meetings. He shall also send out Notices of the Meetings of the Society and of the Council.

The General Secretary, or Treasurer, as directed by the Council, shall receive all monies due to the Society, and pay all accounts passed by the Council, and, as soon as possible after the close of the financial year, submit a balance sheet,

accounts, and account books for audit by the Society's Auditor, and lay the balance sheet before the Annual Meeting. His out-of-pockets expenses connected with the business of the Society shall be paid after having been passed by the Council.

XIII.—The Editor shall be nominated by the Council, and appointed at a General or Special Meeting of the Society, and he shall hold office during the Society's pleasure. His out-of-pocket expenses connected with the business of the Society shall be paid after having been passed by the Council. It shall be his duty to edit and to supervise the printing of the Transactions of the Society.

XIV.—The Local Secretaries shall be elected annually, on the Nomination of the Council, for such Towns or Districts as the Council may think fit. They are only eligible for re-election if the Council are satisfied that they are sufficiently interested in the work of the Society. The total number of Local Secretaries shall not exceed fifteen. It shall be the duty of the Local Secretaries to promote the interests of the Society in the localities for which they are respectively elected, and to report to the General Secretary or to the Council any Archæological discoveries or matters of special interest that may occur in such localities. It shall also be their duty to furnish the Council with such information as it may from time to time desire.

XV.—If any office named in Rules IX. to XIV. become vacant, the Council shall have power to fill the same; but such appointment shall remain in force only until the next Annual Meeting.

XVI.—There shall not be more than thirty elected Members of Council, a third of whom shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election if they have attended the Meetings of the Council during their tenure of office.

The undermentioned localities shall be represented on the Council in the following proportions as far as possible :—

City of Bristol	9	Members.
Parliamentary Division Cirencester ..	2	„
„ „ Forest of Dean	2	„
„ „ Stroud ..	2	„
„ „ Tewkesbury	4	„
„ „ Thornbury ..	2	„
City of Gloucester	4	„
Borough of Cheltenham	3	„
Not assigned to any district ..	2	„
Total	30	Members.

XVII —The Council shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty it shall be to examine the accounts of the Society before they are presented to the Council. Three shall form a quorum.

XVIII.—The Council shall appoint a Library Committee, consisting of nine members with power to co-opt not more than three other members, to manage the Society's Libraries at Bristol and Gloucester. The Committee shall have power to elect a Chairman and a Secretary, and three of their number shall form a quorum. The Committee shall also arrange all matters connected with the sale and distribution of the publications of the Society.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY AND OF THE COUNCIL.

XIX.—The Society shall hold at least one General Meeting for the transaction of business in each year. At this Meeting a report of the Council on the proceedings of the Society during the past year, and of its financial position, shall be laid before the Society, and the officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected. The time and place of the General Meeting shall be determined by the Council.

XX.—Special Meetings of the Society shall be convened at any time by the General Secretary at the request of the

President of the Society, or Chairman of Council, or on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than ten Members.

XXI.—The Society shall meet or make excursions for the purpose of viewing and hearing papers read on objects of antiquarian interest within the County of Gloucester or its vicinity. The places and dates of such visits shall be determined by the Council; but, as a general rule, one visit of two or three days' duration shall take place in the Summer, and a day's excursion shall be made in the Spring or Autumn of each year.

XXII.—The arrangements for General Meetings shall be made by the General Secretary or the Secretary for Bristol (as the Council may direct) with the assistance of such Local Committees as may be thought desirable. The general arrangements for such Meetings shall be submitted to the Council for approval.

XXIII.—Not less than 14 days' notice of Business Meetings of the Society shall be given to all Members. The dates of the Ordinary Meetings of the Council for each year shall be arranged at the last Meeting of the Council in the preceding year.

XXIV.—The Agenda Paper of Business Meetings of the Society shall be prepared by the Chairman of Council and the General Secretary, and submitted by them to the Council for approval, and no motion shall be brought forward by any Member written notice of which has not been forwarded to the General Secretary 21 days at least before the date of the Meeting at which it is to be moved.

XXV.—Every question at a Meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes of Members present and voting on that question. In the case of an equal division of votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

XXVI.—Special Meetings of the Council may be convened by the General Secretary as often as occasion may require.

The General Secretary shall also convene a Special Meeting of the Council within 21 days of the receipt of a written requisition, signed by the President, or Chairman of Council, or by ten Members of the Council.

THE SOCIETY'S PROPERTY.

XXVII.—(*a*) The Society's property shall be legally vested in Trustees. New Trustees may be appointed at a General Meeting of the Society.

(*b*) All property shall be under the control of the Council, and in case of the dissolution of the Society shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXVIII.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

XXVIII.—The Society may be dissolved in manner following :

(*a*) A proposal in writing for its dissolution, signed, by not less than twenty Members, shall be delivered to the General Secretary not less than three calendar months before the Meeting at which it is to be discussed.

(*b*) A copy of such proposal, together with forms for voting by proxy, shall be forwarded by the General Secretary to every Member of the Society not less than two calendar months before the Meeting at which it is to be discussed.

(*c*) At the Meeting at which such proposal is considered Members may vote personally or by proxy on the forms with which they have been supplied.

(*d*) No such proposal shall be deemed to be carried unless two-thirds of those who vote are in favour of it, and unless the number of those who vote for it equals at least one-half of the Members of the Society.

(*e*) Any proposal for the dissolution of the Society must contain a provision for the disposition of the Society's property.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

XXIX.—Alterations of the above Rules shall only be made in the manner following :

(*a*) Notice of the proposed change shall be forwarded to Members of the Society, together with the notice of the Meeting at which it is to be considered.

(*b*) No such proposal shall be considered at any Meeting at which less than twenty Members are present, and it shall not be deemed to be carried unless at least two-thirds of the Members present vote in favour of it.

(*c*) A change in the Rules which has been duly carried in accordance with the provisions of Clause (*b*) of this Rule shall not take effect unless it is confirmed at the next Meeting held after it was so carried, and the confirmation must also be carried in manner provided by Clause (*b*).

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society,

1919.

President:
John E. Pritchard, F.S.A.

Chairman of Council:
Sir F. A. Hyett.

Treasurer:
F. Hannam-Clark.

Hon. Editor of "Transactions":
E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A., Highgarth, Denmark Road, Gloucester.

Hon. Secretary for Bristol:
Lewis J. U. Way, F.S.A.,
7 Percival Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Hon. General Secretary and Librarian:
(To whom subscriptions should be sent)
Roland Austin, 38 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

The Society's Books, consisting of over 3,000 Volumes, are now housed

(*a*) in a separate room at the PUBLIC LIBRARY, BRUNSWICK ROAD, GLOUCESTER, where Members have access to them EVERY WEEK-DAY. (except Public Holidays) from 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. (Wednesdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.). With the exception of certain works of reference, the books may be borrowed by Members for a period not exceeding one month. Applications to have books posted should be addressed (with stamped envelope or stamps to cover postage) to Mr. Roland Austin, Public Library, Gloucester ;

(*b*) at the UNIVERSITY AND LITERARY CLUB, BRISTOL.

Catalogues of Books at Gloucester (giving the weight of the books), price One Shilling, can be obtained from Mr. Austin.

The Current Volumes of *Transactions* and *Proceedings* of other Societies exchanging with this Society are placed on a Table in the Library at Gloucester. Members have the privilege of borrowing *Transactions* of Societies (see *Transactions B. & G. A. S.*, xxxviii. 227) which are in the Library of the Cotteswold Club, also housed in the Public Library, Gloucester.

Members wishing to obtain any of the Society's *Transactions* or other Publications should apply to the Hon. General Secretary, 38 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.

The Council, 1918-19.

CHAIRMAN: SIR F. A. HYETT.

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY: JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

City of Bristol.—VICE-PRESIDENTS: The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Bristol† ; A. E. Hudd, F.S.A. ; Rev. C. S. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A. COUNCIL PROPER: James Baker, F.R.G.S. ; Alfred C. Fryer, Ph.D., F.S.A. ; J. J. Simpson ; C. E. Boucher, B.Sc.Lond. ; Charles Wells ; Francis Were ; Wilfrid Leighton ; Cecil Powell. **Secretary:** Lewis J. U. Way, F.S.A.

City of Gloucester.—VICE-PRESIDENTS: The Mayor of Gloucester (Sir James Bruton, M.P.) ; Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester, F.S.A. ; H. W. Bruton ; Rev. Canon Bartleet, M.A., F.S.A. COUNCIL PROPER: F. J. Cullis ; T. S. Ellis ; F. W. Waller.

Cheltenham.—VICE-PRESIDENTS: G. M. Currie ; COUNCIL PROPER: L. Barnard ; W. Crooke, B.A., D.Sc. ; F. B. de Sausmarez, M.A. **Local Secretary:** Lt.-Col. J. C. Duke.

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Northern Division.—Local Secretary: E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc.

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HON. GENERAL SECRETARY: Roland Austin.

† When a member of the Society.

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List of Members, 1919.

(Corrected to June, 1919.)

NAMES OF **Life Members** ARE GIVEN IN HEAVIER TYPE.

An asterisk is affixed to the names of Members of Council for 1918-1919.

The General Secretary will feel obliged if Members will inform him of any change in their address.

1906 **Abbot, Miss Constance,** 3 Pembroke Vale, Bristol.
1902 ABBOT, H. NAPIER, M.A., 2 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1907 **Aitken, Samuel,** Mullion, Cornwall.
1913 ALEXANDER, A. J., 103 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1907 ALLEN, CLEMENT F. R., Southfield, Woodchester, Stroud, Glos.
1904 AMORY, F. H., 29 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1919 ANSTICE, COL. SIR J. ARTHUR, The Old Grange, Dymock.
1918 ARMOUR, CANON S. C., The Actrees, Berkeley.
1904 ARMSTRONG, MISS F., The Lodge, Iffley, Oxford.
1910 ARNOLD, T. HUBERT, Hill House, Wickwar, Glos.
1906 ARROWSMITH-BROWN, LT.-COL. J. A., D.S.O., 11 Quay Street, Bristol.
1904 ASHBEE, C. R., Woolstapler's Hall, Chipping Campden, Glos.
1892 ***Atherton, Rev. W. Bernard, B.A., R.N.,** Coberley Rectory, Cheltenham.
1919 AUDEN, MISS M. A., Caer Glou, Churchdown.
1917 AUDEN, MISS P. G., Caer Glou, Churchdown, Cheltenham.
1908 *AUSTIN, ROLAND, 38 Brunswick Road, Gloucester. (*Hon. General Secretary and Librarian.*)
1911 AWDRY, MRS. JOHN, Kingshill, Dursley.

1897 *BADDELEY, W. ST. CLAIR, Castle Hale, Painswick, Stroud.
1909 BADOCK, STANLEY H., Holmwood, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
1902 BAKER, A., The Old Bank House, Tewkesbury.
1919 BAKER, MRS. F. M., Endcliffe, Henbury, nr. Bristol.
1904 **Baker, Hiatt C.,** Oaklands, Almondsbury, Bristol.
1876 *BAKER, JAMES, F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.Soc., Sewelle Villa, Goldney Road, Clifton Bristol.
1910 BAKER, JOHN S., 44 Corn Street, Bristol.
1913 BAKEWELL, JOHN SCALES, Heathend House, Cromhall, Charfield, Glos.
1878 BALL, A. J. Morton, The Green, Stroud.
1888 BARCLAY, REV. CHAS. W., M.A., The Vicarage, Hertford Heath, Herts.
1909 *BARNARD, E. A. B., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., The Lodge, Evesham.
1908 *BARNARD, LEONARD, The Bittams, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.
1904 BARNETT, J. W., 9 Belgrave Road, Gloucester.
1895 BARNSLEY, A. E., Pinbury Park, Cirencester.
1879 *BARTLEET, REV. CANON, M.A., F.S.A., Glenmore Lodge, Cheltenham.
1912 BARTLETT, CHARLES, Rostock House, Woodhill, Portishead.
1902 BARTLETT, REV. C. O., M.A., Minsterworth Vicarage, Gloucester.
1917 BARTON, J. E., M.A., The Grammar School, Bristol.
1911 **Bathurst, The Right Hon. Earl,** Cirencester Park, Cirencester.
1901 BATTEN, LIEUT.-COL. H. C. G., Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
1900 BAXTER, WYNNE E., D.L., Granville Cottage, Stroud.
1876 *BAZELEY, REV. CANON, M.A., Matson Rectory, Gloucester (*Hon. Member*).

08 Beach, W. F. Hicks, Witcombe Park, Gloucester.
17 **Beauchamp, The Right Hon. Earl, P.C., K.G.,** Madresfield Court, Malvern.
12 Beaver, Major R. Atwood, M.D., Cotswold House, Wotton-under-Edge.
17 Beeby, W. T., M.D., Thomas Street House, Cirencester.
18 Berkeley, Right Hon. the Earl of, Berkeley Castle.
16 Bibbing, Ernest H., 132 Cromwell Road, Bristol.
94 Biddulph, Right Hon. Lord, Ledbury.
13 Bilsborrow, Rev. H. L., Priest's House, Chipping Campden, Glos.
97 **Birchall, Major J. Dearman, M.P.,** Bowden Hall, Gloucester.
19 **Blacking, Capt. W. H. R.,** Quarry Hill Lodge, Guildford.
19 Blagg, Mrs., 28 Caledonia Place, Clifton, Bristol.
85 *Blakeway, G. S., Staniforth, Tuffley, Gloucester.
83 **Blathwayt, Geo. W. Wynter,** Wellisford Manor, Wellington, Somerset.
79 *Blathwayt, Rev. Wynter Edward, M.A., Dyrham Rectory, Chippenham.
83 Blathwayt, Lieut.-Col. Linley, Eagle House, Batheaston, Bath.
97 **Bledisloe of Lydney, Right Hon. Lord,** Lydney Park, Lydney.
95 Blood, John N., Huntley Court, Gloucester.
19 Bloxam, R. M., 2 Carlton Gardens, Ealing, W.5.
03 *Boucher, Chas. Ernest, B.Sc. I ond., Netherdown, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
76 *Bowly, Christopher, Siddington House, Cirencester.
11 Boyer-Brown, Miss E. A., Chesterton House, Cirencester.
08 Bradley, Herbert E., Bitton Grange, Bristol.
80 Bravender, T. B., Kingsbury, 30 London Road, Stevenage, Herts.
08 Bretherton, F. H., Belgrave House, Gloucester.
13 Brett, Miss Agnes, Trevone, Denmark Road, Gloucester.
06 Brewster, Rev. Canon A. J., The Rectory, Upton St. Leonard's, Gloucester.
19 Bristol, Right Rev. The Bishop of, The Palace, Redland Green, Bristol.
05 Brocklehurst, H. Dent, Sudeley Castle, Winchcombe, Glos.
05 Bromehead, Rev. J. N., Beverston Rectory, Tetbury, Glos.
19 Browne, Mrs. Walter, Bournestream, Wotton-under-Edge.
19 Browne, Miss E. O., Bournestream, Wotton under-Edge.
13 Bruton, Albert Henry, Tyndale Villa, Dursley.
00 Bruton, H. T., Quinsan, Horton Road, Gloucester.
76 *Bruton, H. W., Bewick House, Wotton, Gloucester.
88 *Bruton, Sir James (Mayor of Gloucester), M.P., Wotton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.
94 **Bubb, Henry,** Ullenwood, near Cheltenham.
14 Buckton, Lieut.-Col. J. D., Nibley House, North Nibley, Dursley.
13 Budgett, F. G., Rockleaze Point, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
13 Bush, Fitzroy, 7 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
11 Bush, H. G., The Grove, Alveston, Bristol.
05 Bush, Robert Edwin, Bishop's Knoll, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
80 Bush, T. S., 20 Camden Crescent, Bath.

19 Campbell, Miss Isabel S., "Dorothea," France Lynch, Stroud.
79 Cardew, G. A., 5 Fauconberg Villas, Cheltenham.
01 Carpenter, R. H., 43 Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.
01 Carter, Lt.-Col. T. M., M.D., 10 Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.
19 Carteret, P. J. de, Hanham Court, Bristol.
19 Castle, A. Cottam, North Cote, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
76 **Cave, Sir Charles D., Bart., M.A., D.L.,** Stoneleigh House, Clifton Park, Bristol.
01 Cave, Charles H., B.A., D.L., Rodway Hill House, Mangotsfield, Bristol.
11 Cave, Miss, Stoneleigh House, Clifton Park, Bristol.
04 Cay, Arthur, Lyndhurst, Leigh Woods, Clifton, Bristol.
18 Charbonnier, T., 9 Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
19 Clappen, Samuel, Elm Grove, Chesterton, Cirencester.
19 Clarke, C. C., 28 Broad Street, Bristol.
02 **Clarke, Major W. Sefton, B.A., Camb.,** 28 Broad Street, Bristol.
07 Clifford, Captain A. W., Chestal, Dursley, Glos.

1918 Clifford, Mrs. E. M., Ireton, Upton Lane, Barnwood, Gloucester.
1902 **Clifton, The Right Rev. the Bishop of** (Dr. George Crompton Burton), S Ambrose, Leigh Woods, Clifton, Bristol.
1918 Codrington, Humphrey William, c/o The Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylo
1899 Codrington, Rev. Prebendary R. H., D.D., St. Richard's Walk, Chichest
1905 Cole, Rev. R. T., M.A., 18 Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
1904 Cole, R. M., Northgate House, London Road, Gloucester.
1904 Cole, Sanford D., 68 Queen Square, Bristol.
1902 Collett, Jno. Hy., C.M.G., Sunnycroft, Tuffley Avenue, Gloucester.
1895 Collett, John M., Wynstone Place, Brookthorpe, Gloucester.
1902 *Conder, Edward, F.S.A., Conigree Court, Newent, Glos.
1906 Constable, F. C., Wick Court, Bristol.
1903 Cooke, P. B., Lismore, Horton Road, Gloucester.
1918 Cornwall, Canon A. W., M.A., The Vicarage, Thornbury.
1906 Cotterell, H. F., 207 Redland Road, Durdham Down, Bristol.
1910 Cowlin, C. C., White Lodge, Portishead, Bristol.
1904 Craven, Campbell J., 11 Lansdown Place, Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristo
1912 **Crawley-Boevey, Sir F., Bart.,** Flaxley Abbey, Newnham, Glos.
1881 Crawley-Boevey, Rev. R. L., M.A., Gloucester House, Winchcombe, Glc
1897 Crewdson, Theodore, Styal, Handforth, Cheshire.
1898 Cripps, Henry Kater, Redcliffe, Clifton Down, Bristol.
1904 Cripps, Mrs. Wilfred, Cripps Mead, Cirencester.
1901 *Crooke, Wm., B.A., D.Sc., C.I.E., Langton House, Charlton King Cheltenham.
1912 Croome, Rev. Wm. M., M.A., Coxwell House, Cirencester.
1886 Cullimore, J., Christleton, Chester.
1888 *Cullis, F. J., 23 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.
1905 Cunningham, Mrs. John, The Wynyatts, Freshford, Bath.
1894 ***Currie, G. M.,** 26 Lansdown Place, Cheltenham.
1904 *Curtoys, Rev. W. F. D., Cromhall Rectory, Charfield, Glos.

1919 Dacre, John, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., 14 Eaton Crescent, Clifto Bristol.
1905 Daniels, J. Harold, Lightpill, Stroud, Glos.
1911 Daubeny, Brigadier-Gen. E. K., Eastington, Cirencester.
1916 Davey, Clarence H. W., Wendouree, Grange Court Road, Westbury-o Trym, Bristol.
1916 Davey, Edward P. M., Chescombe Lodge, Durdham Down, Bristol.
1906 **Davey, T. Ruding,** Wraxall Court, Bristol.
1914 Davis, Rev. A. J., The Rectory, Welford-on-Avon, Stratford-on-Avon.
1882 **Davis, Cecil Tudor,** Public Library, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18.
1888 ***de Sausmarez, F. B., M.A.,** 5 Queen's Parade, Cheltenham.
1876 **Derham, Henry,** Charlestown House, 2 Percy Road, Boscombe, Bournemout
1876 **Derham, Walter, M.A., F.G.S.,** Sturry, Canterbury.
1904 Desprez, Ernest H., 31B St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1910 Dobson, Miss Kate H., Alva, Battledown, Cheltenham.
1917 Dobson, R. R., M.A., Grammar School, Cheltenham.
1880 Dominican Priory, Rev. Prior of, Woodchester, Stonehouse, Glos.
1902 Dowding, W. L., 59 Claremont Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
1919 Dowse, Lt.-Col. E. C., 42 Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham.
1918 Drysdale, Rev. G. F., Moreton Valence Vicarage, Stonehouse.
1914 Duart-Smith, F. W., Duart, Cheltenham Road, Gloucester.
1876 **Ducie, The Right Hon. the Earl of, P.C., F.R.S.,** Tortworth Park, Falfield, Glc
1901 Dugdale, R. W., Eastwood, Denmark Road, Gloucester.
1899 *Duke, Lt.-Col. J. C., Gwynfa, Moorend Park Road, Cheltenham.
1916 Durrad, Mrs. M. H., Marchmont, Horton Road, Gloucester.
1895 **Dyer-Edwardes, Thomas,** Prinknash Park, Painswick, Stroud.

1887 Eberle, J. Fuller, Ebor Villa, 110 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1901 Edwards, Herbert G., 16 The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.

19 ELGEY, H., 24 Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol.
88 *ELLIS, T. S., M.R.C.S., 10 Alexandra Road, Gloucester.
87 ***Emeris, Rev. William C., M.A.,** The Vicarage, Burford, Oxon.
01 EVANS, ARNOLD, 4 Litfield Place, Clifton Down, Bristol
11 **Evans, Charles E.,** Nailsea Court, Bristol.
09 EVANS, FRANK GWYNNE, Over Butterrow, Rodborough Common, Stroud, Glos.
07 EVANS, HENLEY, 3 Albert Road, Clifton, Bristol.
12 EVANS, MRS. HENLEY, 3 Albert Road, Clifton, Bristol.
01 EVANS, HORACE L., 4 Litfield Place, Clifton Down, Bristol.

16 FIELDING, JAMES, Rikenel, Park Road, Gloucester.
16 FIELDING, JOHN, Broadsground, Upton St. Leonard's.
15 FINLAY, D. E., M.B., Wellsdene, Park Road, Gloucester.
14 FINN, ANTHONY, M.A., LL.D., Colston's School, Stapleton, Bristol.
19 FORBES, BARRÉ R. M., 9 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
01 **Ford, Roger,** 8 Cambridge Park, Redland, Bristol.
14 FRANCIS, G. C., St. Tewdric, Chepstow.
19 FRANKISS, CHARLES, 14 Church Street, Tewkesbury.
10 FRIPP, W. D., 111 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
01 FRY, CLAUDE BASIL, Stoke Lodge, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
76 **Fry, Lewis, The Right Hon., P.C.,** Goldney House, Clifton, Bristol.
01 ***Fryer, Alfred C., Ph.D. and M.A. Leipsic, F.S.A.,** 13 Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
05 FRYER, MISS GERTRUDE A., 13 Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
14 FYFFE, EDWARD WATHEN, Trullwell, Box, Stroud, Glos.

01 GAINSBOROUGH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, Exton Park, Oakham, Rutland.
11 GARDINER, J., The Elms, Rudgeway, Bristol.
13 GARNETT, MRS., The Crippetts, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.
97 GEORGE, CH. W., 51 Hampton Road, Redland, Bristol.
76 **George, W. E.,** Downside, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
84 **Gibbs, H. Martin,** Barrow Court, Flax Bourton, Bristol.
06 GLOUCESTER, RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, The Palace, Gloucester.
18 *GLOUCESTER, THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF, F.S.A., The Deanery, Gloucester.
00 *GODFREY, F. W., The Cross House, Tewkesbury.
10 GOODALL, REV. R. W., 6 Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol.
03 **Goodden, Jno. Hy.,** 4 Tavistock Road, Westbourne Park, London, W.11.
18 GOODWYN, CANON F. W., M.A., College Green, Gloucester.
19 GREEN-ARMYTAGE, MRS. A., Honeypen Cottage, Gordon Road, Clifton, Bristol.
12 GRENSIDE, REV. F. R., M.A., The Close, Minchinhampton, Glos.
14 GRIFFITHS, JOHN S., M.R.C.S. ENG., 20 Redland Park, Redland, Bristol.
03 **Grosvenor, Wilshaw W., B.A., M.D.,** Granville House, The Spa, Gloucester.
19 **Gummer, Horace,** Herbert Lodge, Cotham Park, Bristol.
93 GURNEY, W. GERALD, LL.B., 12 Wellington Square, Cheltenham.
10 GWYNN, J. CROWTHER, Registrar-General, The Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., Canada.
14 GWYNN, CAPTAIN H. N., 3 All Saints' Court, Exchange, Bristol.

77 **Hallett, J. G. P. Palmer, M.A.,** Claverton Lodge, Bath.
79 **Hallett, Mrs.,** Claverton Lodge, Bath.
18 HAINES, J. W., St. Helier, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
14 HAMILTON-SMITH, G., Northside, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
12 *HANNAM-CLARK, FREDERICK, 12 Queen Street, Gloucester. (*Treasurer*).
76 **Harding, Rev. Canon John Taylor, M.A.,** Pentwyn, Monmouth.
10 HARDY, R. G., C.S.I., Esmond, College Lawn, Cheltenham.
10 HARFORD, MISS A. M. E., Blaize Castle, Henbury, Bristol.

1905 HARLAND, MISS, Rosenhoe, Moorend Road, Cheltenham.
1918 HARLE, J. J., Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield.
1907 HARLEY, EDW. MORTIMER, 4 Harley Place, Clifton, Bristol.
1876 HARTLAND, ERNEST, M.A., F.S.A., Hardwick Court, Chepstow. (*Hon. Member*
1890 *HARTLAND, E. SIDNEY, LL.D., F.S.A., Highgarth, Gloucester (*Editor.*)
1901 HARVEY, ALFRED, M.B., Darlingscott, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire.
1919 HAWKINS, F. C., 28 Ravenswood Road, Bristol.
1901 HAWKINS, J. G., Staunton Court, Gloucester.
1919 HAYWARD, A. C. CURTIS, Edge, Stroud.
1904 HAYWARD, COL. CURTIS, Quedgeley House, Gloucester.
1915 HEALING, SAMUEL H., Spring Bottom, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.
1876 HERAPATH, MAJOR HOWARD M., 2 St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1900 **Herbert, Arthur Grenville,** Paradise House, Painswick, Stroud.
1900 **Herbert, W. Hawkins,** Paradise House, Painswick, Stroud.
1904 HEWITT, J. H., Manor House, Maugersbury, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos.
1905 HICKMAN, HUBERT, 72 Ferme Park Road, Hornsey, N.
1911 HICKS, MISS G. E., Cotswold House, Park Road, Gloucester.
1900 HIGGINS, HENRY, Willsbridge House, Bristol.
1919 HIGHAM, E. J. G., Westbury Lodge, Durdham Down, Bristol.
1911 HIGNETT, GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
1911 HIGNETT, MRS. GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
1914 HILL, MRS. BURROW, Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
1919 HILL, W. NORTON, 23 Carnarvon Road, Bristol.
1918 HILLSTEAD, A. F. C., Bridge Cottage, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent.
1901 HIRST, FRANCIS J., M.A., Bampton, Oxon.
1901 HIRST, H. C. M., 36 Henleaze Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
1914 HOBHOUSE, VEN. ARCHDEACON W., M.A., 8 College Green, Gloucester.
1912 HOCKADAY, MISS E. W., Highbury, Lydney, Glos.
1907 ***Hockaday, F. S., F.R.Hist.Soc.,** Highbury, Lydney, Glos.
1903 **Holford, Lieut.-Col. Sir G. L., K.C.V.O.,** c/o D. Lindsay, Esq., Estate Offic Tetbury, Glos.
1911 HOPE-EDWARDES, MRS., Wharton Lodge, near Ross, Herefordshire.
1912 HORDER, P. MORLEY, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 3 Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.
1905 HORE, MRS. A. H., 22 Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham.
1912 HORTON, MRS. M. TOMES, 5 St. Peter's Avenue, Knutsford, Cheshire.
1903 HOUSEHOLD, H. W., M.A., Stowell House, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.
1903 HOWELL, JAS. H., 118 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1915 HOWELL, MISS M. E. C., 32 Regents Park Road, London, N.W.1.
1876 ***Hudd, Alfred E., F.S.A.,** 108 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1911 *HURRY, A. E., Hempsted Court, Gloucester.
1899 **Hutton, Venerable Archdeacon W. H., D.D.,** The Vineyard, Peterborough.
1880 *HYETT, SIR F. A., Painswick House, Stroud, Glos. (*Chairman of Council.*)

1919 INSKIP, T. W. H., K.C., M.P., 10 Eaton Square, S.W.1.
1918 IRWIN, REV. W. M., D.D., Kingswood Rectory, Wotton-under-Edge.
1891 **Isacke, Miss,** Stratford Abbey College, Stroud, Glos.
1912 IVENS, H. P., 18 Alexandra Road, Clifton, Bristol.

1919 JACKMAN, J. C., Breadstone, nr. Berkeley.
1912 JENKINS, EDGAR J., Manor House, Whitchurch, Bristol.
1919 JENKS, EDWARD, M.A., B.C.L., Highcroft, Painswick, Stroud.
1917 JENNER-FUST, REV. DENTON, M.A., Hill Vicarage, Falfield, Glos.
1906 *JENNER-FUST, HERBERT, SEN., M.A., Hill Court, Falfield, Glos.
1917 JENNER-FUST, HERBERT, JUN., M.A., 7 Coleherne Court, London, S.W.5.
1911 JEUNE, COL. E. B., Whaddon Manor, Gloucester.
1911 JEUNE, MRS. E. B., Whaddon Manor, Gloucester.
1904 JOHNSON, MISS H. T., Ellesmere Lodge, The Park, Cheltenham.
1893 JOHNSTONE-VAUGHAN, W. J., The Old Rectory, Wotton, Gloucester.
1911 JONES, AVERAY N., 50 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.

1907 Jones, Rev. Canon R. C. S., The Vicarage, Fairford, Glos.
1913 **Jones, Walter,** Morgan Hall, Fairford, Glos.
1888 Judge, Frederick, 159 Cheltenham Road, Bristol.

1910 Keeler, H. E., Cardwell Chambers, Marsh Street, Bristol.
1905 Kempthorne, Rev. P. H., St. John's Lodge, Crowthorne, Berks.
1911 *Kerr, Lt.-Col. Russell J., B.A., The Haie, Newnham-on-Severn.
1912 Keyser, Chas. E., M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, near Reading.
1910 King, J. E., M.A., Litt.D., Clifton College, Clifton.
1903 **King, Miss,** Avonside, Clifton Down, Bristol.
1901 Knowles, Henry, Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.

1916 Lambert, Uvedale, M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., South Park Farm, Blechingley, Surrey.
1910 Langley, Rev. E., The Old Manor House, Shirehampton, near Bristol.
1914 Leach, Richard Ernest, M.A., Fairview, Painswick, Stroud.
1910 *Leighton, W., 7 Kensington Place, Clifton, Bristol.
1906 Leonard, Professor Geo. Hare, M.A., 1 Prince's Buildings, Clifton, Bristol.
1904 Levy-Langfield, A., 12 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1876 Lewis, Archibald M., 14 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol.
1918 Lewis, W. J., 13 Henleaze Road, Durdham Down, Bristol.
1914 Lister, George, Underhill House, Dursley.
1880 Little, E. P., Whitemoor, Amberley, Stroud, Glos.
1907 **Little, F. A.,** Atcombe Court, Woodchester, Stroud, Glos.
1914 Littledale, Col., Ravenhurst, Cheltenham.
1913 Littledale, T. A. R., Wiltondale, Ross-on-Wye.
1911 **Liverpool, Rt. Hon. the Earl of,** Kirkham Abbey, Yorkshire.
1876 Lloyd-Baker, Granville E., Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.
1917 **Lobbett, A. J. R.,** Henbury Hill, Bristol.
1919 Locock, H. T., 8 Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.
1886 Long, Col. William, C.M.G., Newton House, Clevedon.
1910 Loxton, S. J., 3 Hampton Park, Redland, Bristol.
1910 Lyddon, F. S., 5 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1911 Lysaght, W. R., Castleford, Chepstow.

1913 McArthur, Rev. C., M.A., Strathdurn, Cheltenham.
1919 Madge, Walter H., LL.B., 34 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.
1902 Malleson, Miss, Dixton Manor, Winchcombe, Glos.
1902 **Mardon, Heber,** Cliffden, Teignmouth, Devon.
1907 Margetson, Jack, Brightside, Stroud, Glos.
1880 Margetson, William, Brightside, Stroud, Glos.
1912 Marling, Col. P. S., V.C., C.B., Sedbury Park, Chepstow.
1888 Marling, Stanley, Stanley Park, Stroud, Glos.
1904 Marmont, B. P., Windsoredge House, Inchbrook, Stroud, Glos.
1908 Marsland, Ellis, 32 Camberwell Grove, London, S.E.5.
1919 Martin, G. Palliser, Argyle House, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
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